THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

August 9, 1952 Volume IV, Number 26

Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council

Feudal Folklore Again: 'Songs of the Forays'

New Views on Origin of the Ukrainian Language

Academy of Sciences' International Book Exchange

Exempting Workers' Output From Inspection—III

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Current Digest of the Soviet Press, copyright 1952 by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. Published weekly at 1745 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Editorial and executive offices, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

Fifty-two issues a year, with four quarterly indexes. Subscription price: $50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or individuals paying $100.00 in each case yearly to sustaining operational fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons directly associated with any sustaining subscriber or for additional subscriptions by the sustaining organization or individual after the initial subscription has been entered. Subscriptions at the reduced rate must run concurrently with the initial sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or quarterly index, $3.00.

Printed by Edwards Brothers, Lithoprinters, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Reentered as Second Class Matter May 24, 1950, under provisions of Section 34, 33 P. L. & R., 1948, paragraph (b), at the Post Office at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Composition by Vance Weaver, New York.

Feudal Folklore Again: 'Songs of the Forays'

AGAINST GLORIFICATION OF 'THE SONGS OF THE FORAYS.' (By K. Zelinsky. Literaturnaya gazeta, June 14, p. 3. Complete text:) The study of folklore demands a conscientious and careful approach, deep and thoughtful study. Researchers and popularizers of folklore should make a distinction between genuine folk themes in oral poetry and superimposed layers which are alien to the people. It is well known that by no means everything in oral poetry can be considered a genuine creation of the people. With the help of their court minstrels, the feudal lords and khans spread songs and proverbs, the purpose of which was to bend the minds of the masses into a mold which suited the exploiters. It is also well known how the ruling classes and the servants of Islam were able to distort even genuine folklore.

Among works which are antipopular in spirit, even though in olden times they were fairly widespread, we should include the so-called songs of the forays. As a result of historical circumstances these songs were current in Dagestan over a fairly long period of time.

These are bloodthirsty, warlike songs which had their origin among the robber bands organized by Dagestan feudal lords, large and small, for forays on neighboring Georgia—forays to murder and plunder the peaceful people of Georgia. These songs were designed to whip up hatred between peoples, especially between Moslems and "infidels." Such, for instance, is the song of the forays of "lame Razhbadin," who calls upon his followers "to make the blue Alazan run red with blood, to make Georgia's soil purple with blood, to buy the beautiful maidens of Georgia with silver," etc.

What relation have the bandit songs of the forays to folk poetry, to the heroic folk epic? It is clear that the songs of these plunderers and marauders who were accomplices of the Anglo-Turkish agent Shamil had and can have no relation to the true folk poetry of Dagestan. On the contrary, they are deeply alien to true folk poetry. It is difficult to imagine a Soviet critic, a literary scholar, trying to rehabilitate the songs of the forays and to find in them something valuable to us.

Unfortunately, such a literary scholar is to be found in Dagestan. In his "work," "The Heroic Epic of the Mountaineers and Its Influence on the Subsequent Development of the Literature of the Peoples of Dagestan," published in Trudy [Works] of the History, Language and Literature Institute of the Dagestan branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (Makhachkala, 1948), A. Nazarevich constructs a peculiar "theory:" The peoples of Dagestan did not manage to create a heroic epic such as "David of Sasun," but this is no misfortune—the peoples of Dagestan have their songs of the forays. In Nazarevich's opinion these songs constitute "the birth of the Dagestan epic." It is true that the author does not deny the brigand nature of the forays. But, according to Nazarevich, in folk poetry there allegedly occurred "a purging of this theme that arose from the essentially bandit-like campaigns of the Dagestan feudal lords; their bandit nature is forgotten in the course of generations and what remains is only a very ancient theme which is in the blood (?), a theme of exploits and heroism."

Having hit upon this "explanation," Nazarevich proceeds without constraint to glorify the songs of the forays as a kind of poetic forebear of all of Dagestan's folklore. He goes so far as to allege that the composition and poetic devices of the songs of the forays have carried over into the Soviet poetry of Dagestan, in particular the poetry of Gamzat Padasy. "The poetic form found 200 to 300 years ago in the cycle of songs of the forays has been refined and runs through all later literary development," writes Nazarevich.

Nazarevich operates chiefly by quoting from the song of the lame Razhbadin and at the end of his article even quotes an entire section from this bandit paean, preceding it with this tirade: "The epic of the mountaineers resounded with particular force during the great patriotic war of the Soviet people against the German fascist invaders. The theme of heroism, bravery, courage and staunchness runs through all Dagestan folklore, throughout its whole historical development. Our Soviet poets devised their own variations of this theme during the war; they echo the lines created by the people 200 years previously."

This is a truly monstrous parallel, for it compares with the genuinely popular heroism of the great patriotic war the "feats" of the participants in the bloody forays conducted not to defend the motherland, but to indulge in unabashed plunder and murder of the peaceful people of a neighboring land. The song of the lame Razhbadin glorifies deceitful surprise raids on peaceful people and unbridled looting. It is rife with appeals for bloody murder and enslavement of "the faithless infidels."

No, we shall not believe Nazarevich when he says that the peoples of Dagestan have forgotten the bloody nature of the bandit "feats" of the khans, beks, imams, mullahs and Shamil and his muridists and alleges that the people have seized upon these songs as their heroic epic. Incidentally, if we remember that Nazarevich (in another one of his works) concluded that "the majestic figure of Shamil," to use his words, constituted one of the great accomplishments of historical belles-lettres, and that there was "a renaissance of Arab literature" in the mountains of Dagestan, then the general picture is sufficiently clear.

The pernicious, ignorant fabrications of Nazarevich, who has been for many years a leading worker of the History, Language and Literature Institute of the Dagestan branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, went unchallenged for a long time. That is why we must welcome the article "On Certain Distortions in the Interpretation of Folklore," devoted to Nazarevich's errors, in Dagestanskaya pravda [Dagestan Truth]. The article correctly evaluates the songs of the forays and opens the way to critical revision and exposure of harmful nationalist theories not only in matters of the history of Dagestan, but also in the sphere of philology, theories disseminated by some scholars.

But we cannot agree with one point. The author, L. Sokolov, a member of the Institute staff, sees in Nazarevich's "theories" only "a purely formalist approach to analysis of literature" and an inability to link analysis of form with analysis of content. No, this is not just a dispute of narrow "academic significance." It is a matter of exposing a pernicious pseudoscientific theory, the author of which wishes to link the folk poetry of Dagestan with the bandit songs of the forays, songs deeply alien to the people.

In Forthcoming Issues

OPENING OF THE VOLGA-DON NAVIGATION CANAL, with a map showing progress and work remaining to be completed ... More on the problems of the theater, opera and ballet ... The importance of the law in fighting embezzlement and low-quality output ... Increased emphasis on sports shown in articles in the press ... The Communist ethic vs. the religious ethic, and their appeal ... A roundup of articles on industrial planning and labor ... and many other features in

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

Exempting Workers' Output From Inspection—III*

ON A. CHUTKIKH'S ARTICLE.—Against Far-Fetched Schemes, for Technical Inspection of a High Scientific Level. (By Academician I. Artobolevsky. Trud, July 19, p. 2. Complete text:) The article "The Personal Category—A Far-Fetched Scheme," by Technical Foreman A. S. Chutkikh, evoked a broad response from workers in industrial enterprises. This is understandable. Quality of output is the most important index of industrial operation, efficiency, ability to master new equipment and observance of technological and labor discipline.

The very fact that Comrade Chutkikh considered it necessary to deal with the problem of the personal category as a form of incentive shows how the Soviet people value the honor of the factory trade mark.

We know the great value of scientific and technological discussions, which enable us to find the correct solution to major problems, to establish scientifically and technically justified principles and to remove everything false and impractical which hampers our progress. As the discussion of Comrade Chutkikh's article shows, this method also plays a big part in working out many practical production problems.

It was very valuable that workers, foremen, engineers, technologists, designers, technical inspectors, managers, trade union officials and scientific personnel, all connected with production, participated in the discussion of the article "The Personal Category—A Far-Fetched Scheme." This made it possible to generalize the experience accumulated, to exchange various points of view and to reach certain conclusions. The outstanding Stakhanovites of industry who took part in the discussion revealed a broad outlook and deep understanding not only of their specialties but also of the fundamental problems of development of industry; this testifies to the rapid cultural and technological growth of our working class.

The overwhelming majority of the comrades agrees that the personal category privilege, provided as an incentive, is a far-fetched, unnecessary scheme, leading to weakening of technical inspection, with all the ensuing undesirable consequences: violation of technological discipline and lowering of the quality of production. Everyone considers it necessary to improve technical inspection in every possible way. This is called for by the essential requirements of our industry, its rapid technological progress, patriotic concern for a steady rise in the scientific level of production, and the desire to improve quality of output systematically.

It is not accidental that the machine builders were the main ones to speak out for elimination of the personal category. Machine building, a leading branch of the national economy, is in the van of the struggle for technological progress; the demands to ensure the country highly productive, powerful and precise machines, equipment, tools and instruments apply primarily to this branch. All parts of this equipment must satisfy the high demands of precise fit and smooth surfaces. At the same time, these parts must be produced very rapidly. It is necessary to combine speed and quality. The task is not a simple one. One can cite the work of high-speed lathe operators as an example. Stalin Prize Winner S. M. Bushuyev cut steel bars at the rate of 2650 meters per minute. P. B. Bykov set himself the task of cutting 3000 meters per minute. At such tempos even the most skilled person cannot inspect the quality of work carefully. This can be done only by automatic inspection equipment. What then would be the sense of the personal category for a high-speed worker? It would be a fiction.

Let us give another example. A modern press turns out 6000 bolts an hour or 100 bolts a minute. Can a worker at the press really inspect quality (length, diameter, depth of thread)? Here again it is impossible to manage without automatic inspection equipment.

I would like to dwell on one more point. In Soviet enterprises, particularly those turning out mass production or serial goods, the belt line system and conveyer belts are being used more and more. But in order to employ this advanced form of production all the parts must be absolutely identical, because this is the only way to ensure interchangeability. One cannot overlook the fact that the parts manufacture usually demands many operations. How can the parts be perfectly identical if, let us say, there are workers in two or three operations who have "earned" the personal category, while all the other operations are checked by officials of the technical inspection department?

Apparently there must be another approach. Equally strict inspection conditions must be established for every operation. This, of course, should not at all be considered an insult to the worker, even to the most advanced master in the trade.

I have often heard Stakhanovites in the factories themselves insist on a careful check and critical evaluation of their work. This reassures the Stakhanovite that he has performed the operation with the necessary care. Strict, objective inspection creates a stimulus to improve technology and the quality of work, to do an excellent job. This is confirmed by the broad scope that the movement begun by A. Zhandarova and O. Sledkova (Agafonova) has assumed in our country. The Stakhanovite's desire to have his work inspected is a very characteristic feature of the innovator in production, who is not afraid of criticism and is ready to work tirelessly at perfecting himself. Indeed, what would become of science if it were afraid to verify through practice and experience? It would become a collection of worn-out dogmas.

The Stakhanovite aspires steadily to raise his labor productivity; he economizes not only minutes, but even seconds, and the job of checking on the quality of production inevitably distracts him from carrying out his immediate duties; this, naturally is reflected in the quantity of goods he turns out.

The technique of inspection must be improved, together with the entire scientific level and efficiency of production. This is a law which must be observed by every director who aspires to raise the standard of production and to perfect it.

The value of this discussion is not only that it has helped establish that the "personal category" scheme was far-fetched and impractical, but also that it attracted the public's attention to practical tasks of improving quality of production through perfecting the methods and means of inspection.

It would be wrong for inspection to be based solely on the subjective evaluations of even highly qualified inspectors. On the contrary, it is necessary to strive in every possible way to devise and introduce new inspection and measuring tools, to employ extensive automatic equipment which would remove the individual approach in determining quality of output and would eliminate whatever inaccuracies exist. That is why much attention is being given in the U.S.S.R. to perfecting the means of technical inspection, to devising and employing new tools, to raising the precision of instruments and equipment, etc. It is still necessary to consider the fact that greater quantity and better quality of inspection and measuring equipment, in particular the use of automatic inspection in all stages of production, does away with the need for a large staff of inspectors.

Strict technical inspection in every operation ensures that the parts will meet the requirements, that they will be absolutely accurate and that there will be no danger of any complications in assembling the parts into units or aggregates. Indeed, it is no secret that at the assembly stage, when defects are revealed in a part which has undergone dozens of operations, the technical inspection department may not be held responsible, since the part may have by-passed the inspector.

An important measure for perfecting scientific technical inspection is the application of new, scientific methods of analyzing defects which arise in manufacturing the part. These defects are caused not only by violation of technological requirements, by a worker's inattentiveness or carelessness, but often they may come from the bad condition of a lathe, unsatisfactory

* [See Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, Nos. 24 and 25 for previous articles in this series.]

equipment, defects in the material, poor quality of tools, etc. Technical inspection is not limited merely to listing a defect or a deviation from requirements; it should provide a thorough analysis that discloses the causes of defects and should recommend measures for eliminating them. Naturally this could not be achieved if every worker were his own inspector.

The statistical method of inspection, which is being used more and more widely in machine building, has great possibilities. It enables methods of mathematical analysis to be applied in checking the quality of production. Unfortunately, other branches of industry where the statistical method of inspection would have considerable effect are lagging in applying it. It is necessary to exchange experience, to call a scientific conference which would engage in a comprehensive discussion of methods of statistical inspection and conditions of its application in enterprises of various branches of the national economy. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and particularly its Mathematics Institute, is faced with the task of developing methods of mathematical statistics for technical inspection. The branch institutes should also work out their own systems and methods of mathematical inspection.

This discussion has shown the necessity of solving a number of practical problems in order to perfect the existing methods of technical inspection. Equipping technical inspection with new, perfected, complex tools and the application of new inspection methods based on the latest discoveries of science (physics, chemistry, mechanics, electronics, etc.) naturally require better qualified personnel in the technical inspection department. Therefore it is necessary to train people for this important function in the production process. These people must be armed with theoretical knowledge and above all must be thoroughly familiar with all the fine points of technology, must be able to analyze the causes of defects and take preventative measures for removing the defects. It is also necessary to strengthen in every possible way the authority of the personnel in the technical inspection department—to ensure them independence from the directors of shops and enterprises and to ensure that they cannot be removed without the approval of the chief administration and ministry.

There is no doubt that strict, scientifically organized technical inspection will aid further advance in the standards of socialist production and successful performance of the tasks set industry by the Party, the government and our great leader and teacher Comrade Stalin.

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Editor's Note: Trud agrees with the conclusions of Academician I. Artobolevsky and considers this the end of the discussion of A. Chutkikh's article "The Personal Category—A Far-Fetched Scheme."

New Views on Origin of the Ukrainian Language

THE POLTAVA-KIEV DIALECT—BASIS OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL LANGUAGE. (By F. Zhilko, Candidate of Philological Sciences. Radyanska Ukraina [Soviet Ukraine, daily organ of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, Ukraine Supreme Soviet and Ukraine Council of Ministers, Kiev], June 29, p. 2. Complete text:) J. V. Stalin's epochal work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" appeared in the summer of 1950 and marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of Soviet linguistics. The significance of this historic work extends far beyond the limits of linguistics. The inspired Stalin work opened up broad perspectives for the further development of all social sciences.

New pathways have been opened to Soviet linguistics and a number of important problems have been posed. In particular, linguists of our republic are confronted with the task of studying the formation of the Ukrainian language in the light of the statement by J. V. Stalin about "***the Poltava-Kiev dialect of the Ukrainian language, which lay at the base of the Ukrainian national language."

We are confronted with the task of studying the process of the formation of the Ukrainian national language on the basis of the dialects of the central Dnieper area (the southern parts of Kiev and Poltava regions). We will find the key to solution of this task in the work by J. V. Stalin, which stresses that "***language and the laws of its development can be comprehended only if they are studied in indissoluble connection with the history of society and with the history of the nation to which the language under study belongs and which is the creator and the bearer of this language."

J. V. Stalin gave new emphasis to the territorial dialects, especially to their role in the development of new linguistic forms. "Local ('territorial') dialects***serve the masses of the people and possess their own grammatical system and basic lexical fund. Because of this, several local dialects, in the process of the formation of nations, can lie at the base of national languages and evolve into independent national languages."

The historical development of language took place, as J. V. Stalin indicated, "***from clan languages to tribal, from tribal languages to the languages of peoples and from the languages of peoples to national languages***" The specific historical conditions in the development of society (a given people) also determine the unique features in every stage of the development of language.

Science has not yet thrown enough light on the problem of the creation of the Ukrainian nationality and its language. This was a continuous process related to the breakup of Kievan Rus. Indications of the language characteristics of the Ukrainian nationality are evident even from the 14th century, as are those of the fraternal Russian and Belorussian languages, which were formed at the same time as the Ukrainian language.

Originally the Ukrainian nationality occupied the Dnieper area, the Kiev area, Volhynia, Podolie, Galicia, Transcarpathia and the Chernigov area (Siversk Region). Its language had various dialect differences with varying degrees of peculiarities of grammatical structure, basic lexical fund and phonetic system. These peculiarities fell into definite language groups, which can be reduced to three dialect areas: southeastern, northern and southwestern. In the main this division into three great dialect groups also corresponds to the present-day division of dialects of the Ukrainian language.

Definite historical conditions, especially economic ties between the central Dnieper area and the northern Kievan and Chernigov-Siversk lands, emigration both from the southwest to the east and from the north to the south of the Ukraine, determined the fact that the central Dnieper dialect group, and the southeastern dialects of the Ukrainian language in general, had much in common in the 15th and 16th centuries with northern dialects in their grammatical structure and basic lexical fund, and with the southwestern dialects in their phonetic system.

The Ukrainian people assumed an especially prominent position in the historical arena in the 17th century, when they launched an active struggle for their social and national liberation. A prominent role was played by the population of the central Dnieper area during the war of liberation against the Polish nobility (1648-1654). Their territory later became the center of the main events in Ukrainian history. The moving and mixing of the population had a tremendous influence on the elimination of dialect differences and on the creation at the same time of a uniform dialect group of the central and partially of the southern Dnieper area. Thus a great group of more or less uniform southeastern dialects originated.

It was in the Dnieper area, where the most typical main group of dialects of the Ukrainian language was formed, that the rich folklore of our people—the dumas, songs and various oral arts in highly perfected form—was created.

At the end of the 18th century the Left Bank and Right Bank [of the Dnieper] were united as part of the Tsarist Russia of the time. This had a beneficial influence on the economic development of the Ukraine, strengthened the economic ties between the various territories of the Ukrainian people and en-

couraged the transformation of the Ukrainian people into a nation and of its language into a Ukrainian national language. On the other hand, Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia remained torn from the main mass of the Ukrainian people until the 1940s, i.e., until reunification in a single Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic.

Thus over several centuries the elements of a Ukrainian nation were gradually formed: community of language, territory, economic life, etc. Decisive factors in the process whereby the Ukrainian nationality was transformed into a nation were the gradual breakup of feudalism and the development of capitalism, when a large national market was formed. At the time of rising capitalism the Ukrainian nationality formed into a nation and its language into a national language.

In the formation of the Ukrainian national language the traits of the Poltava-Kiev dialect which were common to the whole people formed the basis of its grammatical structure, lexical fund and phonetic system, while traits which were predominantly local in nature, even though widespread in the Poltava-Kiev dialects, usually did not as a rule become generally accepted by the entire people. Thus, for example, the following forms are characteristic of the grammatical structure of many Poltava-Kiev dialects: first person [singular] present—khodyu, vozyu, nosyu, prosyu; third person [singular] present, second conjugation—vin [he] khode, voze, nose, prose. These forms did not become generally accepted, but remained local forms. However, many Kiev dialects still have the following forms of adjectives and proper pronouns in dative and accusative, singular: bili khusttsi, na moyi khati, na zeleni lutsi. I. Nechui-Levitsky attempted to introduce these forms in the literary language, but they remained strictly local. Let us consider other strictly local phonetic traits: hryad, ryama, kurchya, loshya, bizhyat', krichyat', etc. Even though they are common in the Poltava-Kiev dialects they have nevertheless not become traits of the phonetic system of the common language.

Lying at the base of the Ukrainian national language, the Poltava-Kiev dialects later became the basis of the contemporary literary language as well.

At the end of the 18th century I. Kotlyarevsky used the Poltava dialects—the speaking language of the broad masses of the left-bank part of the central Dnieper area—in writing his "Aeneid," followed by "Natalka Poltavka" and other works. Next, these dialects, to some extent as a tradition by that time, were consolidated in the literary language by L. Borovykovsky and Ye. Hrebinka.

Prominent scholars and writers of that time understood the weight and importance of the language of the broad toiling masses of the Dnieper area in the development of the literary language of the Ukrainian people. Let us remember, for example, M. Maxymovich, who in his article "On Red Russian [Ukrainian] Poems," written in 1841, advised the Galician poets of that time to write in the language of the Dnieper area, to study the songs, proverbs, sayings and fairy tales of the Dnieper area, in which the Ukrainian language blossomed with the greatest power and beauty.

Attempts were also made to write on the basis of the rural speech of the southeast dialect group, to which the Poltava-Kiev dialect also belongs. After I. Kotlyarevsky, H. Kvitka-Osnovyanenko appeared in Ukrainian literature, writing on the basis of outlying rural dialects which have distinct, though not important differences from the Poltava-Kiev dialects. However, his initiative was not supported and did not spread.

Until T. G. Shevchenko, the work of I. Kotlyarevsky, as well as of Ye. Hrebinka and L. Borovykovsky, was only an attempt to introduce a degree of localism in literary usage. A similar phenomenon is observed in the 1830s, especially in Galicia. Attempts to write on the basis of Galicia speeches were generally not recognized by a part of the intelligentsia. Even in the mid 1850s, when I. Kotlyarevsky's "Natalka Poltavka" was produced on the stage in Galicia, its language was so "revised" to conform to the spirit of the local literary language that a virtual translation into the literary Galician "speech" resulted.

The Ukrainian literary language, of which the Poltava-Kiev dialect formed the basis, became common to the entire people only in the time of T. G. Shevchenko, who wrote not only in the language of the broad masses of the people of the southern Kiev area but who also introduced in his works the language treasures of the wealth of folklore which developed on the broad reaches of the Dnieper area. Shevchenko's language became a model for all Ukrainian writers, including those who lived in Galicia and Bukovina, then parts of Austria-Hungary.

Hence the formation of the Ukrainian national language on the basis of the Poltava-Kiev dialect begins in the 17th century, while its final establishment in literature dates from the middle of the 19th century.

The culture of the great Russian people had and continues to have a tremendous beneficial influence on the development of the culture of the Ukrainian people. The works by the leading figures in Russian culture, in particular the revolutionary democratic writers, critics and publicists, inspired the leading representatives of Ukrainian literature, such as T. Shevchenko, I. Franko, Lesya Ukrainka, and M. Kotsyubynsky, exerting a positive influence on their work and thereby helping to enrich Ukrainian culture and the lexical fund of its language. The new Ukrainian literary language gained and developed by following the Russian language, especially in its vocabulary and syntax. This influence also exerted itself in the general organization of the language.

Hence the development of the Ukrainian literary language avoided unacceptable dialects. The ruling strata of Tsarist Russia and imperial Austria-Hungary put all sorts of obstacles in the way of the spreading of the language of the Ukrainian people. Insofar as the Ukrainian literary language did develop, it was largely (though with important exceptions) in the field of belles-lettres, only to a small extent in pamphleteering and journalism, and only rarely in scholarly works. This is why a whole series of genres and styles of the Ukrainian literary language remained in embryonic stage until the great October socialist revolution.

Only after the great October socialist revolution, when the Ukrainian people, led by the party of Lenin and Stalin, gained their own statehood and all Ukrainian lands were united in a single Ukraine Republic—an integral part of the U.S.S.R.—when the Ukrainian nation was finally consolidated already as a socialist nation, did the Ukrainian literary language achieve unprecedented blossoming. In its development the Ukrainian literary language, like the other languages of the socialist nations of the Soviet Union, now receives great support from Russian literary and spoken forms. Under this beneficial influence a new type of style has developed in the Ukrainian literary language: scientific, businesslike and to a large measure publicistic as well.

The problem of the origin and development of the Ukrainian language, especially the role of the Poltava-Kiev dialect in this process, is being studied by the Linguistics Institute of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences. Scientists of the institute are working on the following problems: the origin and development of the Ukrainian literary language (L. A. Bulakhovsky), Kiev dialects (P. S. Lysenko), southern Poltava dialects (I. O. Varchenko) and dialects of Pereyaslav-Khmelnitsky and adjacent areas (V. M. Brakhnov). The topic "Poltava Dialects" is being studied in cooperation with the Ukrainian language department at the Poltava Pedagogical Institute, and a work entitled "The Poltava-Kiev Dialect as the Basis of the Ukrainian National Language" has already been written (P. I. Horetsky). A special collection of scholarly studies entitled "The Poltava-Kiev Dialect—Basis of the Ukrainian National Language" is in preparation.

In addition to research on the origin and development of the Ukrainian language the Linguistics Institute ascribes considerable importance to study of its dialect basis. With the cooperation of the Ukrainian language departments of the universities and higher pedagogical institutes of the republic work is under way to collect material for a "Dialect Atlas of the Ukrainian Language," which would be an important guide in many social sciences.

Inspired by J. V. Stalin's remarkable work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," the linguists of the Ukraine will devote all their strength to successful solution of the tasks assigned to Soviet linguists by our Party and by the coryphaeus of science J. V. Stalin.

Academy of Sciences' International Book Exchange

INTERNATIONAL BOOK EXCHANGE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. (By P. N. Vymenets. Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No. 3, March [published in June], pp. 68-72. Complete text:) Many delegations of foreign scientists, scholars and representatives of literature, the arts, industry and agriculture visit our country. Representatives of the Soviet people, in turn, frequently travel abroad to take part in congresses and conferences in order to study the life of other nations and to familiarize the people of these lands with the experience and achievements of the Soviet state. Soviet people are striving to expand and strengthen their cultural ties with other peoples of the world.

In a situation in which the imperialists, particularly the imperialists of the United States of America, are making desperate efforts to separate and isolate peoples and to sow distrust and hatred among them in order to plunge them into war against one another, the strengthening and extension of international cultural relations is a powerful means for achieving mutual understanding among peoples of different countries and for rallying fighters for world peace.

Meetings between scholars of diverse countries have acquired great significance. Numerous journeys abroad by Soviet scholars, particularly Academicians, Corresponding Members and scientific workers of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, with their lectures and reports in foreign countries, are important contributions to rapprochement among peoples, to progressive mankind's struggle against a new war.

The international contacts of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences are not limited to meetings between scholars. The Academy of Sciences conducts an international exchange of scholarly and scientific publications on a large scale. It is difficult to overestimate the part of the international book exchange in bringing together scholars of different countries.

Two basic libraries of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences conduct the international book exchange: the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library (Biblioteka Akademii Nauk—B.A.N.) and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Fundamental Library for Social Sciences (Fundamentalnaya biblioteka po obshchestvennym naukam—F.B.O.N.).

The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library (Leningrad) sends abroad for exchange only Academy publications, in the natural, the exact and the social sciences. With the foreign literature received in exchange, the library fills out its own stacks and also the stacks of the large network of Academy institute libraries, providing them with foreign literature in their various fields. (The library supplies humanities literature only to libraries of the Leningrad humanities institutes of the Academy.)

The Academy's Fundamental Library for Social Sciences (Moscow) sends abroad, for exchange, publications of the Academy and also those of other publishers in the social sciences. The foreign literature received in exchange is used to fill out the stacks of the Fundamental Library and also of libraries of humanities institutes of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

Centralization of the Academy's book exchange in two libraries makes possible more purposeful organization of this work, better study of the book output of foreign scientific and scholarly bodies, and the correct and fullest possible provision of foreign literature for the large network of Academy institutes' libraries. The clear division of functions between the two libraries ensures their coordinated work in international book exchange.

This article deals with the international book exchange of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Library (B.A.N.).

During 1951 the library sent abroad 126,210 books and journals to 1200 establishments in 59 countries. During this time 50,496 copies of books and magazines were received in exchange, and the inflow of literature is increasing all the time.

As exchange copies the library sends foreign establishments the chief Academy journal, Doklady [Reports] of the Academy of Sciences (more than 200 complete sets), Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR (more than 150 complete sets), all the editions in which Izvestia Akademii Nauk SSSR is published for various fields, and other Academy periodicals in various fields. Together with these magazines it also sends the Trudy [Works], Uchoniye zapiski [Science Notes], Kratkiye soobshchenia [Brief Reports] and Izvestia [News] of the various Academy institutes, Works of the Physics Institute, Works of the Genetics Institute, Works of the Paleontological Institute, Science Notes of the Oriental Studies Institute, Brief Reports of the Institute of the History of Material Culture, et al. More than 70 botanical institutions throughout the world receive through exchange the valuable publication of the V. L. Komarov Botanical Institute, Flora of the U.S.S.R.

Leading place in the book exchange which the library conducts has been firmly occupied by the people's democracies. In 1949 26% of the books sent abroad were sent to these countries, in 1950 the figure reached 65% and in 1951 69%.

The Academies of Sciences of Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Chinese People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic and the Albanian Institute of Sciences receive complete sets of all the exchange publications of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Moreover, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library conducts an exchange of publications with numerous research institutes, universities and scientific and scholarly societies in these countries.

In response, the scientific establishments of the people's democracies send their publications to the library. These publications are becoming more and more valuable and numerous. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has never issued so many books as in recent years. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library has received in exchange from Sofia all the general academic publications of the Bulgarian Academy and also the Works and Bulletins of all its institutes.

The journals of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary are of great scholarly and scientific interest. The library has already received ten series of the Acta of this Academy in various fields of knowledge (the Academy plans to publish another five series).

The German Academy of Sciences is sending the library all the books and journals issued by its publishing house.

The library recently received from the Astronomic Computation Institute of the German Academy of Sciences an "Astronomic Annual for 1953;" in response the library sent to Berlin an "Astronomic Annual for 1954."

From the journals and books received from China one may judge how rapidly Chinese science and scholarship, which are coming nearer to the people's life, are developing and beginning to serve the people's interests. A relatively short time has passed since the Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed, but the scholars of China have accomplished a great deal.

During the past year the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library has received from the Academy of Sciences of China alone 16 new magazine titles: Chinese Science, the Scientific Herald, Journal of the Chinese Mathematical Society, Physics Journal, Works of the Geological Research Institute, Hydrobiology, Scientific Reports on Agriculture, Zoological Journal, Historical Notes et al.

In view of the great interest shown by Soviet readers in books from the people's democracies, the library has organized a special exhibition, "The International Book Exchange of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library With the People's Democracies." All the most significant and interesting items received by the library in the past two years have been displayed at this exhibition.

The exhibition has afforded a graphic presentation of the accomplishments of the people's democracies in the construction of socialism and the achievements of science in these countries.

The library devoted a special exhibit to the culture and art of present-day China.

The library's book exchange with scientific establishments of the capitalist countries is also great in volume. The library

conducts a regular exchange on a basis of equivalence with the French Academy of Sciences, the British Royal Society, the Dutch Academy of Science and many other academies, as well as universities, institutes, scientific and scholarly societies and the editorial offices of journals. Relations have been established with several scientific establishments in India, in particular with the Academy of Sciences, the Mathematical Society, the Geological Society, the Chemical Society, et al.

A book exchange was recently instituted with the center for scientific research in Indonesia and with the university in Rangoon (Burma).

It is necessary to point out that the governments of several capitalist countries, above all, the United States of America, in attempting to conceal the truth about the Soviet Union from their peoples, are preventing in every way a book exchange between scientific establishments of these countries and Soviet scientific establishments. Thus, the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York, the Department of Natural Resources in San Francisco and a number of other establishments in the United States of America have refused to maintain relations with the Library of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. The New York Public Library has announced its refusal to send in exchange scientific literature on the natural and exact sciences. Pressure by the imperialist bosses of the U.S.A. prevents American scholars from maintaining normal relations in a book exchange with Soviet scholars.

Several other capitalist countries which have sold their independence and freedom to American imperialism are acting on instructions from Washington.

Despite all this, the Soviet scientific book is well known in the capitalist countries. The works of Soviet scholars are highly valued outside our motherland because they reflect the achievements of the most advanced, the most progressive science.

The Soviet scientific book brings with it the ideals of peace and actively fights for peace.

Numerous letters are daily delivered to the Library of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. Letters arrive from many countries of the world. The basic theme of the correspondence is the book exchange. Organizations reply to the invitation of the library to enter into an exchange of scientific publications, others request new books published by the Academy, others thank the library for the books sent.

There is a particularly large number of letters from the scientific establishments of the people's democracies.

The letters coming to the library from China, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and other countries of the peace camp bear witness to the tremendous interest shown in these countries in the Soviet scientific book, to the fact that Soviet scientific publications are rendering great help to the scholars of countries embarking on the path of building socialism. Thus, a letter received by the Library of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences from the Bucharest Institute of Documentation, Bibliography and Technical Information says: "Every kind of information and technical data which we might obtain from the Soviet Union represents practical aid to us in the struggle for the construction of socialism."

Prof. F. Travnicek, Rector of the T. Masaryk University in Brno (Czechoslovakia), in a letter of Nov. 6, 1951, thanks the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library: "The books you sent will be of great value to the libraries of our departments and will provide our scholars with extremely useful sources on advanced Soviet science. On behalf of the university and for myself personally I wish to express profound gratitude to you for this great gift, which will help extend our scientific ties and will bring the results of Soviet creative activity to our scholars and to all the people of our republic."

"I tender deep thanks to you for the publications sent by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, which are an extremely valuable contribution to the V. Kolar State Library and the Library of the Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute," wrote Prof. T. Borov, Director of the latter institute, in a letter of Nov. 21, 1951. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library regularly sends the institute journals and books, receiving in exchange the works of Bulgarian scholars and socio-political literature and belles-lettres.

Academician D. Danielopolu, Director of the recently organized Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology of the Rumanian Academy, reports that a number of publications by the institute will soon be off the press and will be sent to our library. The Rumanian Academy regularly sends the library the Bulletin of the Scientific Medical Department of the Academy, which contains reports of scientists of the physiology institute read at public sessions of the Academy. (These reports are not published in the institute's own publications.)

Recently the library worked out an exchange with the editors of the Bucharest magazine Science and Culture for Voprosy istorii and Voprosy ekonomiki.

The international ties of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library are constantly growing stronger and wider. More and more scientific establishments of both the people's democracies and the capitalist countries are joining in the book exchange with the library. During January and February of this year alone, about 80 scientific establishments in various countries announced their agreement to establishing a book exchange in response to proposals by our library.

Through its international book exchange the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Library is serving the cause of peace and the cause of mankind's further progress.

Case of the Railwaymen's Under-Rest

(Feuilleton)—THE WRATHFUL TSYPLENKOV [CHICKEN]. (By V. Orlov. Trud, May 25, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Pobedonosikov, the Glavnachpups [a portmanteau word coined to satirize abbreviations of intricate bureaucratic titles] in Mayakovsky's comedy "The Bath" used to express himself in the following manner:

"Of course, this historic case obliges us, in view of the historical precedent, to approach your offense more attentively***"

Approximately the same meaningless manner, perhaps even more enigmatic and involved, is employed by Comrade Tsyplenkov, Colonel-Director of Traffic and Chief of the Moscow-Butyrsk Division of the Yaroslavl Railroad.

If you enjoy crosswords and puzzles, dear reader, try to figure out what the following remarkable document from Comrade Tsyplenkov's pen is trying to say:

"During 1951 the conductors of the Savyolovo Branch were under-rested. The conductors' under-rest occurred as a result of great losses of time as passengers in traveling to their place of work and returning to their place of residence after work.

"For nonallowance of under-rest, best use of and elimination of hours of traveling time as passengers, the director of the railroad has permitted the establishment of a conductors' sub-reserve***."

This document, addressed to Comrade Kudryashov, chairman of the district railwaymen's trade union council, states further that "there is no way of eliminating traveling time altogether, so that there will have to be a certain amount of under-rest***"

We dare say that if you are not a railroad worker you might sit for hours over this pearl of bureaucratic genius without arriving at its real meaning. ... But if one ignores Comrade Tsyplenkov's riddles and examines the facts, the matter becomes quite simple. There has been a considerable increase in the number of extra hours put in by conductors recently on the Savyolovo line, otherwise known as the Fourth or Moscow-Butyrsk Division of the Yaroslavl Railroad. The conductors as a group were deprived of a total of 556 days off in six months of 1951, and of 200 more during the first quarter of this year. And the responsibility is not due to the malicious conduct of the Dmitrov, Yakhroma and Beskudnikovo passengers, who the railroad administration apparently thinks are awfully fond of riding to Moscow and back. Rather, it is the fault

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World Politics

SHIFTS IN FOREIGN MINISTRY

DECREES OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET.—(Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta, July 15, p. 4.)—appointing Alexander Yefremovich Bogomolov U.S.S.R. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Czechoslovak Republic; appointing Anatoly Iosifovich Lavrentyev U.S.S.R. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Rumanian People's Republic and releasing him as U.S.S.R. Ambassador to the Czechoslovak Republic; and releasing Sergei Ivanovich Kavtaradze as U.S.S.R. Ambassador to the Rumanian People's Republic.

UNITED NATIONS

IN U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 26, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—There were two sessions on June 24 of the U.N. Disarmament Commission, which is studying the Soviet proposals to ban atomic weapons and reduce armaments and armed forces. The commission is also studying the proposal by three powers—the United States, Britain and France—"On Establishing Numerical Limitations on the Armed Forces of States."

The delegates of France and Holland spoke at the morning session.

Moch, the French representative, suggested that the delegates "think" about working out disarmament problems in "three stages," adding that in the course of the work these stages could be divided into "substages." Although France's delegate was obliged to admit the uselessness of the American proposal for "disclosure and verification" of information on armaments, it is obvious from his statement that he was attempting, as before, to push through the American proposal by breaking it up into three stages, instead of the five contained in the American proposal, without altering the substance of the infamous U.S. proposal.

The representative of the Netherlands supported the proposal of the "three" and enlarged, as before, on the alleged necessity for compiling "a dictionary of terminology" for questions of disarmament. He went so far as to state that perhaps the "exact sense" of the Soviet Union's proposal on reducing armaments and armed forces by one-third was "not clear" to him.

Soviet representative Ya. A. Malik spoke at the afternoon session.

American representative Cohen, who spoke after Malik, groundlessly asserted that a reduction in air and naval forces is supposedly understood in the three-power proposal. Moreover he stated that the question of a reduction in air and naval forces is "a detail," but that "the proposal by the three does not go into details." Moch, the French delegate, supported the American representative and stated that the armed forces of the United States, Britain and France should be considered "as a whole."

Soviet representative Malik noted that the American representative had not answered Malik's question: how does the proposal by the "three" provide for a reduction in the American armed forces, which have swollen to such unprecedented dimensions, and how does this proposal provide for a reduction in air and naval forces?

United States delegate Cohen declined to answer this question, alleging that the proposal of the "three" does not go "into details." ...

The Soviet Union delegation, Malik recalled, had criticized the "levels" proposed by the three powers separately for each country—the United States, Britain and France. But now a new situation has appeared from the speech by the French delegate, Moch. He combines all the armed forces of the three powers into "a whole." This is something new which we have not heard here before from the official representatives of the three powers. It seems that Britain and France do not have their own independent armed forces, for Moch has today in essence corrected the notion of the three powers as individual sovereign states with independent armed forces. He states that it is necessary to consider all the armed forces of the United States, Britain and France "on a global scale." The Soviet Union's delegate notes this fact and will take it into account. This obliges us all the more to devote attention to the fact that in the three-power proposal there is no reference to a reduction in air and naval forces. If you are adopting a "global approach" and combining the armed forces of all three powers into "a whole," then point out exactly, if you please, how you intend to reduce the air and naval forces. This is not "a detail," it is a basic question. And until there is clarity on this question, it is senseless to talk about a reduction in armaments. Until these questions are clarified, it is impossible to discuss the proposal by the "three." And the lack of clarity in this proposal on such important questions still further exposes the groundlessness, defectiveness and false character of this proposal.

"It is necessary to note," Malik said in conclusion, "that as a result of the exchange of opinions, of questions and answers, it has been clearly and definitely established that there is an excessively large number of X's—unknown quantities—in the three-power proposal. How many land, air and naval forces there will be in the total 'global figure' is unknown. How a reduction in the swollen air and naval forces of the U.S.A., Britain and France will be provided for is unknown. The kind of proposals the three powers will make on reducing conventional armaments is unknown. When and what kind of proposals will be made on banning atomic weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction is unknown. In view of all this one cannot but conclude that the proposal of the 'three' is groundless and false and that it is not designed to reduce armed forces and armaments and to ban atomic weapons."

At this point the session of the commission ended. The date of the next session has not been set.

SPEECH BY YA. A. MALIK.—At June 24 Session of U.N. Disarmament Commission. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 27, p. 4. 2200 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—Ya. A. Malik, U.S.S.R. representative, spoke at a session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission June 24. ...

It is completely obvious, Malik said, that without a reduction in air and naval forces it is impossible to carry out a general reduction in armed forces. Without concrete proposals as to how far or in what proportion or by what percentage air and naval forces would be reduced, it is impossible to talk generally about a reduction in the armed forces.

In view of the instances cited concealing the false nature of the proposal by the "three" and attesting to the fact that this proposal does not involve any kind of reduction in air and naval forces, the Soviet Union's delegation officially puts the following question to the American delegation: How is it proposed to reduce the armed forces of the U.S.A. from 3,852,000 to 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 men? How will this be done concretely? ...

The American delegate again repeated his old arguments about "guarantees." He apparently believes that if he says two words, "necessary guarantees," everything will be said and argued by them. This is by no means so, however. By constant repetition of these two words the American delegate attempts to veil, to conceal the disinclination of the U.S.A. to reduce armed forces and armaments and to ban atomic weapons and other kinds of weapons for mass destruction. ...

The proposal by the "three" avoids the question not only of reducing armed forces and particularly air and naval forces, but in the proposal of the "three" the question of an armaments reduction and banning atomic weapons is also passed over in silence. The general reference of the authors of the proposal to the fact that something will be proposed at some time cannot satisfy anyone.

The U.S.S.R. proposes that not only all kinds of armed forces, but also all kinds of weapons be reduced by one-third, that is, the number of all tanks—heavy, medium and light—of all guns, all aircraft, all rifles, all revolvers, etc., be reduced.

The Soviet Union proposes to ban atomic weapons and all other kinds of weapons for mass destruction on the same terms for everyone and to the same degree for all states; to establish

strict international control on the principle of equality and with an identical approach to all states.

The stubborn resistance and opposition which the American and British delegates are showing to the acceptance of the Soviet proposal on reducing all types of armed forces and armaments and on banning atomic weapons is most convincing evidence that the U.S.A. and Britain are opposing in every way a general reduction in armaments and armed forces.

The three-power proposal, Malik stated in conclusion, does not provide for a reduction in armed forces and also does not provide for a reduction in armaments and for banning atomic weapons. Herein is the chief defectiveness and groundlessness of this proposal. It does not facilitate to any degree whatever the solution of the problem of reducing armaments and armed forces and of banning atomic weapons. It is designed to conceal and mask the disinclination of the U.S.A. and Britain, which has become obvious to everyone, to reduce their armed forces and armaments and to ban atomic weapons.

IN THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. (Trud, June 29, p. 4. 450 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—On June 25 the Trusteeship Council ended discussion of a report by the Belgian government on the administration in 1951 of the trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

A. Soldatov, representative for the Soviet Union, spoke during discussion of the report. On the strength of numerous examples and data from official documents and petitions of the indigenous inhabitants and from the report of a visiting commission, he showed that the administering authority—the Belgian government—is grossly violating the requirements of the U.N. Charter and is not facilitating political, economic and social progress, nor progress in the field of public education for Ruanda-Urundi. In regard to the trust territory the Belgian government is following a policy designed to consolidate the colonial regime in Ruanda-Urundi and to annex it to the colony of the Belgian Congo by means of a so-called "administrative union." ...

The Soviet representative also proposed that the Trusteeship Council advise the administering authority to end racial discrimination and infringement on the rights and interests of the indigenous population of Ruanda-Urundi, to return to the population the land alienated from it, not to allow further alienations and to increase budget appropriations for education, public health and other cultural needs.

ATLANTIC PACT

'THE CHIMERA OF A "UNITED EUROPE."'—On the New Book by the French Scholar Bernard Lavergne. (By Yu. Zhukov, Pravda, July 1, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Paris—Pravda readers are familiar with the name of Paris University Professor Bernard Lavergne. In 1951 he wrote a book entitled "The Schuman Plan," which created a stir and in which he sharply criticized the project for the notorious "European coal and steel integration" from the positions of the French national bourgeoisie's interests. Now Lavergne has written a new book eloquently entitled "The Chimera of a 'United Europe.'"

In this book the bourgeois scholar analyzes the projects which are so fashionable now in the West and which are designed to liquidate the national sovereignty of Western European states. The "Schuman Plan," the "European Army," the projected political "integration of Europe"—such are the basic subjects to whose study Lavergne devotes his new book.

The author remains captive to many reactionary concepts and, therefore, the conclusions which he attempts to draw often contradict his own admissions made during the analysis.

Although he states that the U.S. ruling circles have turned France into an American colony, Lavergne nevertheless deems it his duty to express gratitude to the United States for the "assistance" which it allegedly afforded France. Contending that the creation of the "European Army" is aimed at preparing for an aggressive war, at the same time he extols the Atlantic Pact and its military organization, of which this "European Army" is to be the mainstay. Opposing the false "United States of Europe" slogan which, he admits, serves only as camouflage for realization of the Hitlerite catchword of creating a "united Europe" subordinated to fascist Germany, at the same time Lavergne advocates setting up a certain "Western federal alliance" within the framework of an "Atlantic confederation."

Despite all this, however, the factual material collected by the scholar and the analysis which he makes are of interest.

First, Lavergne confirms the thesis he advanced in his previous book, "The Schuman Plan," that the creation of a "European community" in regard to coal and steel "will inevitably entail the direct subordination of the French economy to the German and American magnates of the Ruhr." ...

Second, events obliged the scholar to see in the plans of the U.S. imperialists the prospect of France's being involved in an aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies under the command of Hitlerite and American generals.

Lavergne has the courage to state openly that he does not believe in the myth, intensively propagandized by bourgeois sources that the U.S.S.R. wants to attack Western Europe and that this is why Western Germany "has" to be armed. ...

Lavergne forewarns his readers that the aggressors will do everything to camouflage their bloody adventure with jabber about their being compelled to "defend themselves" against the U.S.S.R. ...

Lavergne also makes a detailed analysis of plans for the "political unification of Europe," now publicized widely by the bourgeois press. He shows that attempts to maintain that Europe is limited to the frontiers of a handful of states whose governments have agreed to relinquish their national sovereignty are "just dishonest." (p. 80). ...

Lavergne recalls that Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy are so weak and dependent economically on Western Germany that it is impossible to speak of them as states which can display a certain amount of independence.

"In short, the imaginary Europe is reduced to a pair—France and Germany," Lavergne concludes. "Everyone knows this, everyone can see this." (p. 88).

Finally, he proves irrefutably that in such conditions the creation of a "united Europe" actually amounts to Western Germany's devouring France, i.e., to the "realization of the dream of Bismarck and Hitler."

In addition to this, Lavergne stresses that even the idea of political unification of Europe bears the stamp "Made in the U.S.A."

"Our American friends," he writes with unconcealed irony about the U.S. ruling circles, "are guided by a rather simple but firm idea: since everything in America, in all spheres, is the best in the world, all the nations of Europe must in the shortest possible time reproduce wholly, fully and exactly in their own countries American customs, American institutions and the American economy." (p. 76).

The author of the research characterizes the U.S.-dictated plans, for the economic, military and political "unification of Europe," based on a compact between U.S. monopolists and West German revanchists, as a "new Munich."

"Human history never repeats itself in exactly the same way," he writes. "The circumstances in which the Munich capitulation took place and the circumstances in which we find ourselves now are different, but their general features are closely analogous. In 1952, as in 1938, the chief motivation of those in the West is panicky 'fear of Moscow.' But fear is always a bad adviser. It makes one lose one's reasoning powers. In 1952 as in 1938, Westerners think that they will find their salvation on the side of Germany. In reality they are asking their vanquished enemy for assistance and protection. Signing the agreement to create a 'European Army,' following the 'Schuman Plan' agreement, is nothing less than a second Munich. Let France think better of it while there is still time." (p. 107).

Lavergne summons up enough courage to say what many bourgeois French people are now thinking: the policy of capitulation to the West German revanchists, a ruinous policy for the vital interests of France, is tantamount to national betrayal. ...

"One has to state the regrettable but indisputable fact: France's vassal-like dependence on the U.S.A., into which it has fallen through the fault of our Ministers," Lavergne writes. "A certain American Senator obligingly told one of my British friends recently: 'France has been turned into a U.S. protectorate; it will soon become an American colony.' The U.S.A. is interfering

in our policy, both foreign and domestic. Sometimes at the height of a government crisis it telephones to the right group and to the left group to express the wish that one or another Minister be allowed to keep his office. A whole volume would be required to depict the thousand and one interferences of the American authorities in our politics." (p. 28).

Having said "a", Lavergne does not venture to say "b." He is unable to offer a new, constructive policy in exchange for the one which he himself exposes. Therefore, generously showering compliments on Gen. Eisenhower, he attempts to pretend that there is still a possibility of turning the Atlantic Pact into an instrument of peace by imparting a "defensive character" to it and curbing the Hitlerite generals. But this part of the professor's deliberations is false, weak and unconvincing. When reading them, one feels that the author himself lacks faith in what he is writing.

Strength and confidence return to him only when he warns those who obediently repeat all kinds of "Schuman Plans" and "Pleven Plans" dictated from Washington. He states that these French politicians are playing with fire. He emphasizes:

"If the policy of the French rulers goes on for long with the present line, our nation will begin to cry betrayal. The time will come when the immense mass of the electorate will rebel." (p. 96).

At the end of his work Lavergne comes to the following conclusion:

"The mass of peoples," he writes, "the German people as well as the British, French or Belgian peoples, are profoundly hostile to the remilitarization of the Reich and are indifferent to the idea of a so-called 'united Europe.' In this they display great perspicacity. As for us, we take our stand resolutely on the side of the peoples, against the coalition of governments."

Prof. Lavergne ends his book with this declaration, which is characteristic of the sentiments now becoming increasingly strong, even in bourgeois circles of Western Europe.

Book Review: SUPPRESSORS OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLES.—'The Atlantic Pact—An Instrument of the Warmongers.'* (By M. Sagatelyan. Izvestia, July 1, p. 3. 500 words. Condensed text:) What is hidden behind the facade of the Atlantic Pact? The famous Soviet economist A. Leontyev's new book gives an answer to that question. Exposing the imperialists' attempts to present the Atlantic Pact as some kind of "peace-loving" alliance designed for "defense," the author shows, on the basis of broad factual material, that this pact is a typical military alliance pointed against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, against freedom and the independence of peoples. ...

The book devotes particular attention to showing the methods with the help of which the U.S.A. intends to wage an aggressive war in Europe. The author cites a series of remarks by American political figures testifying to the fact that Wall Street, after unleashing aggression, intends to fight—to the last West European soldier. ...

The Atlantic Pact bosses are counting mainly on the remaining Hitlerite generals and the Ruhr cannon and steel kings. In order to resurrect the Hitlerite war machine and restore Western Germany's war industry potential, the U.S.A. has imposed the "Schuman Plan" and the "Pleven Plan" on the West European countries. The signing of the Bonn separate agreement, designed to include Western Germany in the Atlantic Pact and to create a German revanchist, mercenary army, has the very same aim. ...

The section of the book dealing with the squabbles in the Atlantic aggressors' camp is interesting. The author particularly stresses the contradictions between American and British imperialism. These contradictions, and also the contradictions among other members of the Atlantic Pact, were sharply manifested at the sessions of the Atlantic Pact Council in Ottawa, Rome and Lisbon.

The concluding section of the book tells about the struggles of the peoples for peace and against the policy of kindling a new war. ...

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* A. Leontyev, "The Atlantic Pact—An Instrument of the Warmongers," State Political Publishing House, 1952. 68 pages. 100,000 copies.

FAR EAST

Indo-China

On International Themes: AMERICAN-FRENCH COMPACT. (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, June 29, p. 3. Complete text:) The "dirty war" against the Viet Namese people, which has already lasted six years, is bringing the French colonizers continuous disillusionments. In Indo-China the French Army has suffered tremendous losses; it is sufficient to recall that the losses in officer personnel alone have amounted to the number of graduates of all the French military academies in three graduations. The expenditure on this shameful and hopeless adventure is swallowing up a considerable part of France's state budget. Half the armed forces of France are engaged in Indo-China. This weakens their positions in Europe in the face of renascent West German militarism and undoubtedly contributes to the American imperialists' blackmail regarding French foreign policy.

The more the extremely unpopular military adventure in Indo-China is dragged out, the more openly are the French ruling circles obliged to admit their defeat and helplessness, the more humbly they toady to American imperialism, begging assistance from it in the struggle against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which is upholding the freedom and national independence of the Viet Namese people.

New evidence of the helplessness of the French colonizers in Indo-China was revealed by the recent trip to Washington of Letourneau, Minister of State for the Associated States, his talks with the State Department and the American-French agreement on Southeast Asia, which was the result of these talks.

Letourneau openly admitted to foreign journalists on June 17 that "France alone cannot bear the full burden of the struggle in Indo-China. France needs the permanent and increasing assistance of the United States." In order to force up the price and induce the U.S. to give large-scale assistance to the colonial brigandage of the French ruling circles in Indo-China, Letourneau emphasized in every way the significance of Indo-China as a military springboard for the imperialist powers in Southeast Asia.

All this evidence, however, was superfluous on Letourneau's lips. The history of recent years has shown that the American imperialists have long considered Indo-China as a possible base for their aggression in Southeast Asia. This is indicated by numerous instances. It is common knowledge, for example, that in Truman's order of June 27, 1950 an intensification of military aid to the French colonizers in Indo-China was envisaged along with the intervention against Korea and the occupation of the Chinese island of Taiwan. This example alone indicates that Wall Street had long included Indo-China in its plans to set up military springboards in Asia. This is also indicated by the ever-increasing arrival in Indo-China of American aircraft, tanks, artillery, napalm bombs and other armaments. According to the American press, 151 ships loaded with American arms and equipment had arrived in Indo-China by the end of May, 1952.

American "aid" conceals the eagerness of the American magnates of capital to get their hands upon the natural wealth of Indo-China. The U.S. ruling circles, therefore, are making important reservations regarding their "aid" to the French colonizers, who are suffering defeat and are therefore ready to seize upon any lifebelt. These terms chiefly boil down to turning the Bao Dai government and the puppet governments of Laos and Cambodia from French puppets into American puppets under cover of affording them greater "independence." This line of the American imperialists influenced the agreement reached in Letourneau's Washington talks.

A joint American-French communique states that the U.S.A. has agreed to cover about 40% of all expenditures on the war in Indo-China. At the same time, however, the communique makes the reservation that the main part of American funds will be used to form local armed forces, i.e., to form armies for the puppet Indo-Chinese governments. It is characteristic that a representative of the State Department refused to give a clear-cut answer to the question as to whether American aid will be via the French authorities or will be given directly to the puppet authorities in Indo-China. It is clear that the State Depart-

ment does not want to show the American cards prematurely, these being to supply the puppet governments of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia directly with arms and thus to exert more and more influence on them without France's acting as intermediary and even in opposition to the U.S.A.

This same point is indicated by another item in the communique which gives the puppet governments the right to conduct negotiations on "any trade agreements." This concerns agreements with the U.S.A. or agreements beneficial to the U.S.A. According to the Paris radio, the agreement reached during the talks in Washington "establishes the principle of organic and permanent participation by the U.S.A. in the struggle in Indo-China."

Thus, the talks between Letourneau and Acheson have shown the existence of an American-French compact in Southeast Asia. At the same time they have exposed with new force the increasingly acute contradictions in the imperialist camp caused by the U.S. policy of squeezing its partners out of their colonies and spheres of influence.

Japan

International Review: GROWING STRUGGLE OF JAPANESE PEOPLE. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, June 26, p. 3. 900 words. Condensed text:) ... The powerful scope of the strike movement in Japan indicates that the Japanese patriots are intensifying the struggle against the heavy and unbearable yoke of the foreign occupiers.

Never before have the Japanese people been in such an impoverished state as at present. After the second world war, in which Japan was defeated, the country fell into bondage at the hands of the American military occupation. This occupation fetters the Japanese economy, trade and domestic and foreign policy and holds the entire life of the country in its grip.

The separate military agreement foisted on Japan by Washington strengthens the American occupation, intensifies the threat of Japanese involvement in the military adventures of the Washington bosses and serves the American imperialists as a weapon for further enslaving the country and making it an American barracks.

According to Hsinhua, the American military has taken control of more than 92% of the Tokyo port installations, 84% in Yokohama, more than 70% at Kobe and Moji, etc. Tens of thousands of hectares of the best land are being seized by the occupiers for building military bases, airfields, etc. According to a report in the Japanese press, the Pentagon is pressuring the Japanese government for a sharp increase in the numbers of the so-called police reserve corps, which is the skeleton of the renascent Japanese revanchist army. According to the newspaper Tokyo Nichinichi, the Japanese government intends to increase the numbers of the police reserve corps to 300,000 men. The corps will soon receive artillery weapons and 100 light aircraft from the U.S.A. In connection with this a new increase in military expenditure and an even greater tax pressure is imminent. ...

In their attempts to stifle the growing protest in the country, the ruling circles of Japan, following the American pattern, are dragging through the Diet a pro-fascist bill on preventing so-called "subversive activities" and other reactionary laws which are to become a weapon for establishing even more black-hundred methods in the country.

The antipopular laws presented for the consideration of the Diet are designed to contribute to the maintenance of the occupation regime, finally suppressing the democratic forces of the country and depriving the workers, employees and intelligentsia of the opportunity to fight for their rights. It is sufficient to say that the new laws prohibit general strikes, in fact, deprive the workers' trade unions of the right to negotiate with employers to conclude collective contracts and completely subordinate the trade unions to police control.

The working class and the popular masses in Japan are answering reaction's attack with an intensification of the struggle to defend their vital rights and the national independence of their motherland, which has been trampled by the boot of the foreign occupiers. ...

The struggle of the working class of Japan is being supported by broad strata of the country's population. For example, the Japanese Peasants' Union, with 1,600,000 members, and the National Peasants' Union, including about 1,000,000 members, have come out in support of the strikers. An active part in the struggle is being taken by the youth, particularly students.

At the roots of the growing patriotic national movement in Japan lies the increasing determination of the masses of the Japanese people to uphold their rights and the honor and independence of their motherland and to preserve peace in the Far East and throughout the world. ...

Korea

International Review: INSTRUCTIVE DEBATES. (By Ya. Viktorov. Pravda, June 30, p. 3. 1300 words. Condensed text:) The barbarous raids by American aircraft on hydroelectric stations and peaceful towns in the region of the Yalu River were carried out on direct orders from Washington and provoked great indignation in the progressive world public, which considers these acts by the American interventionists to be a new provocation designed to block the peace negotiations in Panmunjom and to expand aggression further. ...

The growing indignation of the wide popular masses in Britain over the events in Korea was undoubtedly the chief reason that the question of the new barbarous raids by American aircraft was raised in the British Parliament and that the government, despite its obvious unwillingness, had to hold special debates on this question.

The intervention in Korea has long been a cause for great alarm in British public opinion. This feeling increased greatly after the monstrous crimes which the American military has committed and is committing against POWs on Koje Island were made public. It was precisely for this reason that the British government sent Minister of Defense Alexander and Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd on a special mission to Korea to study the situation on the spot.

Sending Alexander and Lloyd to Korea was obviously to calm British public opinion. However, it was in just this period that the American military carried out the barbarous raid on hydroelectric stations and peaceful towns in the Yalu River area. Alexander's mission did not bring any reassurance; the alarm and anxiety of the British public increased. The question arose as to whether or not the new provocational measures of the American military were agreed upon with Alexander during his trip to Korea? In their speeches about recent events in Korea the leaders of the Labor Opposition asked directly if these American air force raids had been agreed upon with British officials.

The British Foreign Secretary found himself in a difficult position: in face of British public opinion he could not openly reply that these crimes by the American aggressors were perpetrated with the consent of the British government. He had to state that the U.S. government had not deemed it necessary to ask for the opinion of its junior partner in this instance.

During the Parliamentary debates Eden asserted that the bombing of hydroelectric stations and peaceful towns in the Yalu River area was carried out without consultation with the British government. "We were not consulted," Eden said. "Although there was no concrete obligation to consult us, I consider it regrettable that we were not consulted."

However, afraid of arousing the dissatisfaction of U.S. ruling circles with such an answer, Eden immediately expressed full solidarity with the American interventionists' actions and stated: "We must accord our allies full support in this question."

Thus, Eden tried to prove that the question of agreement is not of substantial importance and is, rather, a question of formality since the British government supports American intervention in Korea.

Acheson also took up the same position in this question. The U.S. Secretary of State, who is now in London, stated in his speech on June 26 at an unofficial meeting of members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons that the British government was not consulted because of an "administrative slip-up."

Reuters reports that Acheson's "explanation" occasioned surprise among "observers conversant with the daily consultations in Washington between British representatives and State Department officials." According to this news service, these observers

declare that it is hard to understand what "administrative slip-up" could have kept State Department officials from informing the British about the raid on Yalu River objectives and from discussing its political consequences, the more so since Oliver Franks, the British Ambassador, saw Acheson on June 19, i.e., four days before the raid in the Yalu River area.

The crux of the matter is, of course, not "administrative slip-ups." Statements by Eden and Acheson show actually that U.S. ruling circles are becoming less and less inclined to take their British partner into account, apparently because they are convinced they will always be able to dictate to Britain the decision which Washington deems advantageous to itself.

The ruling circles of Washington and London did not, however, sufficiently consider the extremely unfavorable impression produced on the British public, both by the very fact of the provocational raid on hydroelectric stations and peaceful towns on the Yalu River and by statements that the British government had been presented with a fait accompli. The British public demanded explanations from the ruling circles of Britain. Labor Opposition leaders tried to make political capital out of this by deceiving public opinion with their spurious "opposition." But as soon as they had asked if the American air force raids were agreed upon with British officials, the British conservative newspaper Daily Telegraph and Morning Post printed a report, quoting Washington sources, that the power plants on the Yalu River were included in the list of bombing objectives approved by former Laborite Foreign Secretary Morrison during his trip to the U.S.A. in September, 1951.

The exposé by the British conservative newspaper was picked up by other organs of the press and occasioned a quite exasperated reply by Morrison. The former Laborite Minister, Reuters reports, is dissatisfied that his Washington talks in 1951 have been made public. He protested the tendency of "officials in American departments and the U.S. government to interfere in British politics, using for this purpose the confidential exchange of opinions between former British governments and the United States government."

"This practice of inspiring one-sided statements about such diplomatic exchanges of opinions," Morrison complained, "does not promote the development of Anglo-American relations."

Morrison admitted that there are some grounds for the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post article. He stated: "It is true that the United States government consulted me and my colleagues in the Labor government in regard to measures which might be taken in the course of hostilities in Korea under certain circumstances." He just believes that these "circumstances" do not exist now. ...

Pakistan

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND POLAND. (Izvestia, June 29, p. 3. Complete text:) Karachi (Tass)—The newspaper Dawn reports that a trade agreement was signed between Pakistan and Poland on June 27. Under the terms of the agreement Poland will supply Pakistan with coal, textiles, chemicals, cement, sugar and industrial goods in exchange for Pakistani jute, cotton, tea, hides and leather. The agreement will come into force after it has been approved by the governments of both countries; it covers the period from Jan. 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953.

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria

BULGARIAN NOTE TO YUGOSLAVIA. (Izvestia, June 29, p. 3. Complete text:) Sofia (Tass)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic sent a note of protest on June 27 to the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia.

The Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the note says, has frequently protested to the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the systematic provocations and violations committed by Yugoslav border agencies on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border.

The Yugoslav government has recently preferred to remain silent about these well-founded and reasoned protests. This behavior encourages the Yugoslav border authorities who, from April 23 up to June 13, 1952, committed 31 hostile acts against the Bulgarian People's Republic on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border.

The note further enumerates 31 instances of illegal crossing of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier by Yugoslav border authorities, of firing on Bulgarian territory, of distributing anti-Bulgarian propaganda in the frontier regions of Bulgaria, of Yugoslav military planes' trespassing on Bulgarian air space, etc.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the note states in conclusion, on instructions from the government of the Bulgarian People's Republic, most emphatically protests to the Yugoslav government against the deliberately organized and continued provocations by Yugoslav authorities and insists on their being stopped.

Czechoslovakia

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FOR PEACE. (By Czechoslovak writer Jiri Marek. Pravda, July 1, p. 4. 1400 words. Summary:) Prague—We looked from the roof of the gas washer onto the new Klement Gottwald Metallurgical Mills under construction in Ostrava, and in the distance we could see the old Vitkovice fires, which never go out. The old engineer stretched out his hand and said that when a new blast furnace and workers' settlement had been built in the old days they only meant more misery but that now they meant a step forward, toward a better future.

The importance of our great construction projects lies in the fact that they not only grow from human labor but that they help the growth of the people about them. Every day hitherto unknown persons achieve remarkable records as shock workers, and every day one can see examples of heroism and conscious labor, proof that the people in the free people's democratic Czechoslovakia know the meaning of their work.

Sometimes one would think that the whirlwind pace of work on a large construction project would mean there was no time for following world events, but this is not the case. Even distant Korea is constantly at the center of attention here, and the workers follow the bloody crimes of the American military on Koje Island very closely. Not only do they follow them; their feeling of solidarity and their wrath are expressed in quite definite labor achievements. No matter how the plague generals rage, the solidarity of the workers of the world only grows stronger. Every worker backs up his protest with new labor pledges.

But Ostrava is not the only place where construction work is in progress. A gigantic metallurgical combine is going up at Kosice while new dams and power plants are being built on the rivers. Even in an industrialized country like Czechoslovakia this development is unprecedented.

A large dam was built on the Vltava, Bohemia's best known river, but it will be properly utilized only when all dams on the river are united in a single system. For this reason a whole series of hydrotechnical installations is going up on the Vltava, beginning at the very headwaters of the river.

Before the war the headwaters of the Vltava varied in volume from floods in spring and autumn to almost no water at all in other seasons, and where the current was strong logs were floated along the river to the paper mills. In general, however, its waters were unutilized. No one came to the area during the war, and no one knew that the Nazis built one of their concentration camps here. It was not a large one, but hundreds of people lost their lives in it, and the headwaters of Bohemia's principal river were literally fed with the blood of innocent people.

Where only death reigned socialism is building a new life. A large hydrotechnical installation is going up here, to be the first link in a system to control the entire Vltava. An artificial lake more than 40 kilometers long will be formed here. In order to make maximum use of the lake water, mighty power plants are being built far underground, to which tunnels will bring water.

Here, too, the workers know what is happening on the fighting front in Korea or in France. They know that the American imperialists are not resting a minute in their efforts to drag the world into a new war, and for this reason they reply to these efforts with new pledges and new labor spurts.

Hungary

HUNGARIAN NOTE TO YUGOSLAVIA. (Izvestia, June 29, p. 3. Complete text:) Budapest (Tass)—The Ministry of Foreign

Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic on June 28 sent the Yugoslav Legation in Budapest a note in which it enumerates 48 provocational instances of frontier violations committed in recent months by the Yugoslav border agencies of the Titoites.

The note draws attention to seven new instances of border violations committed in the past two weeks by the Yugoslav air force.

The Hungarian government notes that, despite numerous protests by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Yugoslav authorities are taking no measures whatever to stop border provocations. They have failed to answer two notes from the Hungarian government regarding more than 200 instances of border violations, armed attacks and provocations from the Yugoslav side.

The Hungarian government demands the immediate cessation of the provocations and emphatically warns the Yugoslav government that the entire responsibility for consequences of systematic border violations falls on it.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria

IN ALLIED COUNCIL FOR AUSTRIA. (Izvestia, June 29, p. 3. Complete text:) Vienna (Tass)—A regular session of the Allied Council for Austria was held June 27.

The Allied Council examined the question of prolonging the plenary powers of the "Economic Directorate" and of extending a number of laws (on regulation of prices, raw materials, foodstuffs and foreign trade) drawn up by this directorate.

Lt. Gen. Sviridov, the Soviet representative, stated at the session that the results of management by the "Economic Directorate" during the past year have been that Austrian economic development has assumed a one-sided character. While billions of schillings are being invested in the manufacture of military-strategic raw materials and goods, stagnation and decline reign in the consumers' goods industry.

A direct consequence of manufacturing strategic raw materials to an extent considerably exceeding the peace-time requirements of the country was the fact that a large part of these is being exported from Austria at dumping prices for the needs of war industry in the aggressive Western bloc. Thus, at the present time, more than 56% of Austrian exports is made up by strategic raw materials and semimanufactured goods.

The activity of the Economic Directorate, Sviridov continued, has brought about price rises for mass consumers' goods, causing a further reduction in the standard of living of wide sections of the Austrian population. Thus, from April, 1951, through April, 1952, the average increase in food prices was 20% to 40%, and clothing and footwear prices rose 15% to 20% while wages increased only 8% to 10%.

The Economic Directorate, the Soviet representative pointed out, is an illegal agency standing above the government and outside parliament's control.

Taking into account that the Economic Directorate's activity has brought about considerable deterioration in the economic situation of the country, Lt. Gen. Sviridov proposed to the governments of the Western powers that they refuse to let the Austrian government extend the period of operation of the laws under consideration.

The Western representatives refused, however, to support this proposal, thereby sanctioning the antinational policy of the Austrian ruling circles.

The adaptation of the Austrian economy to the military needs of the North Atlantic bloc was the basic reason for the direct deficit in the Austrian budget, blunders which the Figl-Schaerf government attempts to conceal by introducing new, excessively high taxation of the Austrian working people.

The Austrian government has presented laws for consideration by the Allied Council, particularly on raising insurance, automobile, land-purchase, inheritance and other taxes.

The Soviet representative stated that these laws provide for an average tax increase of four times, stamp duty is being increased 6%, and insurance taxes, 40%.

As a result of these new taxes, the Austrian government intends to make an additional withdrawal of more than 286,000,000 schillings from the budget of the working people of the population. This will bring about a further reduction in the already low living wage.

Lt. Gen. Sviridov stated that the Soviet section could not agree to the antinational taxation policy of the Austrian government and categorically objected to approval of the legislation under consideration. But the representatives of the Western powers refused to support the Soviet representative's proposal.

The Allied Council further examined the law on giving further support to enterprises which turned out war goods during the last war.

Lt. Gen. Sviridov stated that over a period of seven years the Austrian government had been rendering financial support to enterprises which could at any time be switched over to the manufacture of arms. Among these enterprises are, for instance, the iron and steel combine in Linz, the Alpine Montan in Donawitz, Steyer Daimlerpuch in Styria, the AEG-Union and others.

The Soviet representative objected to extending the duration of the law in question and recommended that the Allied Council demand from Chancellor Figl an exact list of the enterprises and the reasons why the Austrian government is continuing to support enterprises of this kind. However, the representatives of the Western powers refused to support this proposal, too.

The Allied Council then examined supplements to the Press Law. It is well known that the Austrian federal Press Law of April 7, 1922, was re-edited by the Hitlerites in 1939 and is essentially an antidemocratic law.

Lt. Gen. Sviridov stressed that this Hitlerite law turned out to be insufficient for the Austrian government. Continuing the policy of attacking the democratic rights of the people, on May 7, 1952, the government railroaded through parliament the so-called supplements to the Press Law which are directed against the democratic press of Austria.

On the grounds that the law in question is contrary to the decision of the Allied Council "on the democratic press," Lt. Gen. Sviridov objected to publication of the supplements to the Press Law. The Western powers' representatives rose to the defense of this antidemocratic law by the Austrian government, in view of which no agreement was achieved.

The Allied Council then discussed the question of handing Karl Penka, the war criminal, over to the Czechoslovak government. The Soviet representative pointed out that Karl Penka, who committed serious crimes against the people of Czechoslovakia during the second world war, should be given up to Czechoslovakia. However, the American-British representatives refused to support the Soviet representative's proposal.

At the Allied Council session the convention concluded between the Austrian government and Western Germany on manpower exchange, was considered.

Lt. Gen. Sviridov noted that the convention mentioned is a new attempt to extend Austria's sphere of relations with Western Germany and is not at all necessary, but, on the contrary, will be to Austria's detriment.

The Soviet representative further pointed out that the Austrian government signed this convention despite the objection of the workers' chamber, and despite the fact that there are in Austria more than 100,000 unemployed and tens of thousands working part-time.

Sviridov considered this convention an antilabor act of the Austrian government and objected to its approval. The representatives of the Western powers voted to approve this convention.

On the Soviet representative's suggestion, the Allied Council adopted a resolution to close down for three months the neofascist paper Die Arbeiterfront for propagandizing fascism and a new war.

Germany

ANNOUNCEMENT BY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC MINISTRY OF INTERIOR. (Pravda, June 27, p. 3. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—The Ministry of Interior of the German Democratic Republic published an announcement June 25 regarding the issue of permits to persons who do not have identification cards of the German Democratic Republic. The announcement says that every inhabitant of Western Germany possessing a second residence or having work in the German

Democratic Republic may settle on its territory with the consent of republic authorities. Thus, those persons who have not settled finally in the German Democratic Republic or the democratic sector of Berlin forfeit the right to stay in the German Democratic Republic.

The announcement points out that the above-mentioned measures are necessary to protect the achievements of the democratic system in the German Democratic Republic and prevent the sabotage and diversions being prepared in West Berlin against the German Democratic Republic.

The announcement concludes with the statement that the precautionary measures of the German Democratic Republic will remain in force until an agreement is reached on holding free, general elections—the prerequisite for the formation of a Germany united on democratic principles.

WESTERN EUROPE

Italy

REPORT BY PALMIRO TOGLIATTI.—At Plenary Session of Italian Communist Party Central Committee. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 25, pp. 3-4. 4200 words. Excerpts:) Rome (Tass)—The newspaper Unita published the text of Togliatti's speech at the plenary session of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee. ...

In Europe we are witnessing attempts to form in the very center of this part of the world the same kind of place d'armes as in Korea, the difference being that its significance is much greater, since it is a question of Germany and, consequently, the relationship among all European peoples. ...

The American imperialists well know that if it were necessary to prepare an aggressive war against the Soviet Union depending only on the support of the Italian and French people, it would be better for them to hang themselves on the first lamp post because these people do not want to contribute and never will contribute to such a war.

Thus, there is a search for support in Germany, which more than once in the course of its history has supplied mercenaries for reactionary adventures. But today the situation has changed in Germany, too; its entire eastern part has been freed from reactionaries and exploiters and stands on the road of democracy and socialism. ...

In the last part of his report, devoted to the election results and an analysis of the domestic situation, Togliatti noted the difficult conditions for the popular forces—perhaps the most difficult since the liberation—which prevailed during the recent election struggle. Despite all the pressure the opposition applied—corruption, scandalous spiritual terror and direct forgery—the popular forces achieved important results.

If you compare the 1951 and the 1952 elections, said Togliatti, then on the whole the left-wing forces acquired 487,000 new votes. The percentage of votes they received rose from 31.8% to 35.7% in comparison with 1948. The Christian Democratic Party and its allies lost about 4,300,000, according to official statistics, while the percentage of votes they received fell from 63% to 49.6%.

It is obvious that on the whole a profound swing in favor of the left-wing parties took place. In addition to this indubitable numerical success, one must mention the political successes. ... Above all, there was no shade of isolation of our party. On the contrary, we never before felt ourselves so closely connected not only with the Socialists, whose political activity was one of the elements of success, but also with many Liberals, Republicans, Social Democrats and democrats in general, who had previously made no contact with us, but during the election campaign fought with us in complete mutual trust and satisfaction.

Of further importance is the fact that these results were achieved in the South, i.e., in the economically backward and socially divided provinces where not even weak forces of an industrial proletariat exist, where economic relations in the countryside are so diverse that they create very great difficulties for work among the peasantry, where the petite bourgeoisie has been oppressed by the most reactionary political forces and their ideologies for centuries. ...

Noting that "the advance forward of the right-wing monarchist and fascist forces is a serious danger which represents one of the factors complicating and aggravating the general situation," Togliatti continued:

Above all, who provoked and organized the swing to the right by part of the electorate? This is the work of part of the ruling groups in the Italian bourgeoisie, carried out with the help of the biggest reactionary center, the Vatican. Why do these groups need such a change, which has sometimes led to a contrast between the extreme right and the Clerical government? It is clear that at the bottom of all this lies a desire to prepare for the advent of a regime even more reactionary than the present one. Such is also the intention of the American imperialists. ...

There is a strategy of struggle for freedom and a strategy of struggle for peace, and we must understand this precisely because we are Communists. The strategy of the struggle for freedom lies in the fact that, by defending the principles of democracy, we meet with and can go along with large masses of people who do not belong to the working class, but who realize that their lives and their well-being are inseparable from the implementation of democratic freedoms. The strategy of the struggle for peace is even broader because, by defending peace, we meet and may act in agreement with groups of people even farther removed from us from the viewpoint of the social situation and social outlooks, but who feel that the defense of peace may be at a decisive moment the defense of all that which they hold dear.

At the moment when we are seeking and finding forms of collaboration with new strata and groups, it would be a great mistake to affirm: today we are cooperating with you, but tomorrow, when peace has been saved, we must part company.

This is an incorrect outlook because, when there is an important, prolonged struggle with a definite, concrete goal and with very broad sections of the public participating, the conditions of the whole movement change in the very course of the struggle. After the war we were able to cooperate and continue to cooperate with individual leaders and groups with whom we had fought to overthrow fascism. It is important to remember that particularly favorable conditions exist in Italy for forming an extensive movement in defense of freedom and peace, because the country has gone through 20 years of fascism and five years of war in the interests of foreign imperialism. The people have not forgotten this. ...

Togliatti noted that the movement of the left-wing independents must occupy an important place in the development of political life in the country.

Togliatti continued: "Naturally, in forming an extensive, victorious movement in defense of peace and democratic freedoms, it is necessary, above all, to maintain and consolidate the unity of the working class and the masses of working people. This is the primary reason that the Clericals and all their allies are now concentrating their fire on the Socialist Party. They would like to split the unity of the workers and the working people and, at the same time, to doom the Socialist Party to the same fate which has overtaken the small parties of the satellites. Since the Social Democratic split, the Italian Socialist Party has maintained unity with us on the basis of agreement on unity of action and has developed on its own path as a powerful political party. The Social Democrats have, on the contrary, revealed a miserable picture of splits, prevarication, and mutual intrigues. The Socialist Party has grown stronger, has achieved considerable successes in the elections and has put forward its own policy based on the demand to dispel tension. We understand and value this policy and are ready to support it every time it crystallizes into definite action. It is completely understandable that this sickens de Gasperi and that he proposes that the Socialists break off with us. He knows that such a break would mean the Socialist Party would embark on the path chosen by Saragat, that is, the beginning of self-liquidation as a serious political force. The struggle of the Socialists in defense of the unity of the working class, is, at the same time, a struggle in defense of the unity of its party, of its traditions and future."...

At the end of his report Togliatti said: "We should know that from now on a period of more difficult and grim struggle than formerly is opening up both in the trade union and in the political and Parliamentary spheres. The foreign occupation of our country and the threat to its independence and peace is becoming more and more obvious. The reactionary intentions of the ruling

Clerical party, the attempts at an open renaissance of reaction and liquidation of the democratic freedoms are taking shape. But, if one takes into account not only our strength and not only the strength of our allies, but the whole frame of mind of the Italian people, their adherence to democracy and freedom, their desire for work and for peace, we will be able to contemplate for our party not only the prospect of intense work and intense struggle, but also the prospect of success."

LETTER FROM TOGLIATTI AND NENNI TO PRESIDENT OF ITALIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. (Pravda, June 30, p. 4. Complete text:) Rome (Tass)—On June 29 Italian democratic newspapers published a letter sent to Gronchi, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, by Palmiro Togliatti and Pietro Nenni on behalf of the Parliamentary groups of the Communist and Socialist Parties, which they head. In this letter they demand immediate discussion of laws necessary to implement the Constitution of the republic.

"We believe that the Chamber of Deputies will not perform the tasks entrusted to it by the Constitution and will violate the mandate it received from the Italian people April 18, 1948 unless, before its term of office expires, it legislatively formalizes at least the basic organizational reforms outlined by the Constitution."

The letter notes that in the ten months before expiration of the Chamber of Deputies' term of office, it has not yet discussed such laws of a constitutional nature as laws for instituting a supreme constitutional chamber and a national council of labor and economy; a referendum law; laws on the structure and system of electing agencies of regional self-government; laws on the structure and functions of the Ministries and military tribunals; a law regulating functions of the supreme council of magistracy, a law on reforming the criminal code and the norms determining the activity of public security agencies in order to make them conform to constitutional standards.

Rome (Tass)—De Gasperi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, has submitted to Parliament a draft, approved by the Council of Ministers, of a repressive law restricting freedom of the press. The text of the bill and the government's explanatory note accompanying it were published June 29 by the Ansa News Service.

The bill subjects the country's entire periodical press and periodical publications from abroad to a regime of political sequestration. In practice, this enables the authorities to prevent distribution of any publications which they dislike. The bill gives the police the right to prohibit sale of periodical publications, with subsequent confirmation of this prohibition by judicial authorities.

Sweden

IN U.S.S.R. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 25, p. 2. Complete text:) On June 21, 1952, the Swedish government, through Mr. Suhlman, its Ambassador in Moscow, requested the Soviet government to inform it whether the Soviet armed forces had not fired on a Swedish DC-3 plane on June 13 over the Baltic Sea and, if so, under what circumstances this took place.

A. Ya. Vyshinsky, U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs, received Mr. Suhlman, the Swedish Ambassador, on June 24 and made the following statement to him:

"In regard to the Swedish government's request of June 21 to inform it if the Soviet armed forces had fired on a Swedish DC-3 plane on June 13 over the Baltic Sea and, if so, under what circumstances this took place, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers it necessary to state the following.

"On the basis of a checkup made by competent agencies, the ministry reports that at 1:10 p.m. on June 13 two foreign aircraft from the direction of the sea violated the Soviet frontier in the area of Ventspils. In view of the fog and unfavorable atmospheric conditions the nationality of the above-mentioned planes was not established. The above-mentioned planes were driven away by Soviet aircraft.

"The ministry considers it necessary to draw attention at the same time to the characteristic fact that Soviet aircraft never violate the frontiers of other states, whereas of late there have been several instances of foreign aircraft, including Swedish planes, violating the Soviet frontier.

"The ministry again draws the Swedish government's attention to instances of Swedish military planes' violating the Soviet frontier and demands that the Swedish government take immediate measures to prevent such instances.

"The ministry also considers it necessary to recall an instruction in force in the U.S.S.R., as well as in all other states, by virtue of which, when a state frontier is violated by a foreign plane and when the foreign plane penetrates alien territory, the airmen of the state in question are obliged to force it to land at a local airfield and, in case of resistance, to open fire on it."

STATEMENT BY U.S.S.R. AMBASSADOR IN SWEDEN. (Pravda, June 29, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) Stockholm (Tass)—On June 16, 1952, Mr. Erlander, the Swedish Prime Minister, made a statement to U.S.S.R. Ambassador K. K. Rodionov about the alleged complicity of Soviet Embassy employees in Stockholm in the Enbom "case," which was staged by the Swedish authorities. Enbom reportedly delivered secret information about Swedish defense to certain representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm.

On June 28 K. K. Rodionov visited Mr. Unden, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and made the following statement to him:

"In reply to Prime Minister Erlander's statement on June 16, 1952, on the trial organized by the Swedish authorities in regard to a certain Enbom and other Swedish citizens, I consider it necessary, on the instructions from the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to draw the following to the attention of the Swedish government:

"The Prime Minister's statement about the alleged complicity of Soviet Embassy employees in Stockholm in the so-called 'Enbom case' and the mention in this connection of the former Assistant Military Attaché, Yegorov, are based, as is perfectly evident, on spurious testimonies and fabrications by provocateurs who seek to slander Soviet Embassy employees in Sweden and undermine good-neighbor relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union. It goes without saying that the so-called testimonies by Enbom and other police agents, fabricated for this purpose, cannot merit any trust.

"I must also note that the staging of the so-called 'Enbom case' has objectives which are hostile to the Soviet Union. This is indicated, in particular, by the fact that long before its examination in court, this 'case' had been used by the Swedish press for slanderous articles against the Soviet Union and Soviet representatives in Sweden and also for organizing actions in the street against the Soviet Embassy.

"All these facts do not conform to the statement by the Prime Minister that the Swedish government 'desires proper and friendly relations with the Soviet Union.'

"In view of what has been said above, I am obliged to reject the protest and statement by the Prime Minister on the need for the Soviet government to adopt certain measures to prevent unlawful activity by embassy employees, since the activities of Soviet Embassy employees do not give any grounds for this."

Trieste

NOTES FROM SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENTS OF U.S.A. AND GREAT BRITAIN ON TRIESTE QUESTION. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 26, p. 2. Complete text:) On June 24 A. Ya. Vyshinsky, U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs, handed Mr. Gascoigne, the British Ambassador, and Mr. Cumming, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, notes concerning the agreement between the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and Italy regarding Italian participation in administering the Anglo-American Zone A of the Free Territory of Trieste.

The text of the note to the U.S. government is given below:

"In connection with the agreement between the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and Italy, published May 10, regarding Italian participation in administering the Anglo-American Zone A of the Free Territory of Trieste, the Soviet government considers it necessary to state the following:

"On Nov. 17, 1951, the Soviet government sent a note to the U.S. government, as well as to the governments of Great

Britain and France, regarding statements in the press by official representatives of the above-mentioned Western powers, indicating, as was evident from these statements, that the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France, with the Italian and Yugoslav governments participating, were preparing to divide the Free Territory of Trieste between Italy and Yugoslavia. The Soviet government also pointed out in its note that the projected division of the Free Territory of Trieste is designed to adapt this territory, which is neutral according to the peace treaty with Italy, and its manpower and material resources to the military plans of the aggressive Atlantic bloc and to consolidate the position of Trieste as a permanent military and naval base for the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

"The note also pointed out that this division, as a continuation of the policy of violating the Italian peace treaty, is incompatible with the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and is contrary to the interests of the population in this territory, depriving it of the opportunity to enjoy the democratic rights provided under the Permanent Statute of the Free Territory of Trieste.

"In its Nov. 17 note the Soviet government insisted that the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France fulfill their obligations regarding the Free Territory of Trieste, particularly, on withdrawal of all foreign troops from this territory and liquidation of the illegal Anglo-American military and naval base in Trieste, and suggested that the Security Council take measures immediately to appoint a governor for the Free Territory of Trieste.

"The U.S. and British governments not only did not take measures, which were dependent upon them, toward the Security Council's appointment of a governor for the Free Territory of Trieste, toward abolishing the occupation regime and withdrawing occupation forces from Trieste, the first step in fulfilling the peace treaty with Italy on Trieste, but proceeded to new violations of the above-mentioned treaty.

"The talks held in London from April 3 to May 9 between the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and Italy ended with the conclusion of an agreement on enlisting Italy in the administration of Zone A of the Free Territory of Trieste. As is evident from the text of the agreement, which establishes that 'the commander of the forces of the United Kingdom and United States reserves to himself all authority regarding the administration of the zone,' the Anglo-American occupation authorities are using the zone for the aggressive purposes of the North Atlantic bloc and remain, as before, the complete bosses of Zone A in the Free Territory of Trieste. Having concluded the above-mentioned agreement, the governments of the U.S.A. and Great Britain seek to consolidate the military occupation's regime in Trieste for an unlimited period of time in order to maintain the Anglo-American military and naval base illegally established in Trieste.

"The agreement concluded on May 9 between the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and Italy was dictated by interests having nothing in common with maintaining peace in Europe. This agreement is directed toward further violation of the clauses in the Feb. 10, 1947, peace treaty with Italy on the Free Territory of Trieste and at the same time deprives the population of Trieste of enjoying the democratic rights and fundamental liberties guaranteed by the peace treaty with Italy.

"The Soviet government considers it necessary to draw the attention of the governments of the U.S.A. and Great Britain to the illegality of the agreement signed by them in London May 9, 1952, and places on the governments of these countries complete responsibility for their new violation of the obligations they assumed under the peace treaty with Italy.

"An analogous note was sent to the government of Great Britain."

Mr. Gascoigne and Mr. Cumming stated that they would bring the contents of the notes delivered by A. Ya. Vyshinsky to the attention of their governments.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Puerto Rico

PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO REJECT ENSLAVING 'CONSTITUTION.' (Pravda, June 26, p. 4. Complete text:) New York (Tass)—On June 23 the U.S. Senate approved a resolution sanctioning, with reservations, the so-called Puerto Rican Constitution, recommended previously by Congress. There are three reservations in the Senate resolution: the first of them provides for annulment of the Bill of Rights on free education, employment, an adequate standard of living, social insurance, etc; the second reservation provides for the continued functioning of private Catholic schools; the third forbids any amendments to the Puerto Rican Constitution without approval by the U.S. Congress.

Reports from Puerto Rico testify to the growing popular movement of protest against the false Constitution. The "party of struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico," the Nationalist Party, the Communist Party, the General Union of Working People, the Federation of Puerto Rican Working People, the Free Federation of Working People, the left wing of the Socialist Party and many other organizations and groups are coming out in opposition to this "Constitution," which perpetuates the colonial yoke of the U.S.A.

United States

Book Review: SUPPRESSORS OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLES.—'"Cloak and Dagger" Diplomats.' (By M. Sagatelyan. Izvestia, July 1, p. 3. 550 words. Condensed text:) This is the title of Nik. Shpanov's new book.* This wrathful exposé describes the criminal conspiracy the American aggressors have organized against mankind. The book deals with the darkest and basest side of the predatory policy of the United States—the subversive activity of American intelligence agents in the countries of the camp of peace and democracy. Nik. Shpanov uses the trials in the people's democracies of Mindszenty, Laszlo Rajk, Traicho Kostov, Koci Xoxe and other traitors and betrayers of their motherland, who served the American and British imperialists, as examples to expose the vile machinations of the American spies and murderers.

Hiding under the tail coats and uniforms of military attachés, American and British intelligence agents penetrated Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania shortly after the second world war and, with the help of human scum recruited there, began weaving a web of plots against the people's democratic system. But all of these attempts to undermine the power of the people's democratic states failed one after the other. The author acquaints the reader with the failure of the plan, broadly conceived by American and British agents, for antipopular diversions, known as "Operation X."

The chapter on the American "law of Oct. 10," signed by Truman in 1951, is the most interesting in Nik. Shpanov's book. This is the law which allots $100,000,000 of the U.S. budget to espionage, provocation and subversive activity in the U.S.S.R. and European people's democracies. ...

The espionage and diversionist activity by American "cloak and dagger" diplomats is doomed to inevitable failure as are American plans for world domination. The base conspiracy against peace and democracy evokes the just anger and indignation of the peoples. ...

Nik. Shpanov's book describing the intrigues of American warmongers calls for watchfulness. This is just where its value lies.

Book Review: SUPPRESSORS OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF PEOPLES.—'Bloody American Imperialism.' (By M. Sagatelyan. Izvestia, July 1, p. 3. 650 words. Condensed text:) The mercenary army of bourgeois propagandists in the U.S.A. and Western Europe is trying in every way to hide from the peoples the real aggressive and predatory character of American imperialism. For this purpose the apologists of the "American way of life" resort to the monstrous lie about transoceanic "democracy." A. Kunina's book "Bloody American Imperialism"† is devoted to exposing this lie and to showing the bestial face of U.S. imperialism.

Refuting the false bourgeois theory about the "exceptional nature" of American capitalism, which allegedly is characterized by a "peaceful" path of development, without class struggle, without wars and aggression, A. Kunina cites numerous historical instances to show that the history of American capitalism

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* Nik. Shpanov, " 'Cloak and Dagger' Diplomats," Young Guard Publishing House, 1952. 86 pages. 100,000 copies.

† A. Kunina, "Bloody American Imperialism," State Political Publishing House, 1952. 132 pages. 50,000 copies.

is a history of bestial exploitation and violence against working people, a history of terror and predatory wars.

The book tells in detail and convincingly about the circumstances of the birth of American imperialism, about its bloody history and the wild plans made long ago for world domination. ...

"Bloody American Imperialism" tells the reader about the infamous gendarme role which U.S. imperialists played and continue to play in the international arena. ...

As far back as the first world war the American imperialists nurtured a particular hatred toward the Soviet state, seeing it as a threat to the capitalist structure. The U.S.A., together with Britain, did everything possible to stifle the young Soviet republic, using various methods for this purpose—from armed intervention to a hunger blockade. When these attempts failed, the interventionists counted on cultivating fascist regimes in Germany and Japan, intensively inciting the German and Japanese aggressors against the Soviet Union. The author convincingly shows that the American imperialists bear the main responsibility for unleashing Hitlerite aggression. The pages devoted to Wall Street's ties with the fascist regimes in Germany and Japan are among the most interesting in the book.

A special section in the book is devoted to U.S. policy during the second world war. Despite their Allied obligations, U.S. and British ruling circles delayed opening the second front in Europe and, at the same time, held secret negotiations with the Hitlerites for a separate peace. The goal these circles set themselves was not to destroy Hitlerite Germany, but to weaken the Soviet Union and then to subjugate it to their control.

In the chapters of the book devoted to the present aggressive policy of the U.S.A., A. Kunina shows with clear examples that mankind has never known such monstrous crimes and atrocities as the American imperialists are now committing. ...

AFRICA

Ethiopia

U.S.A. GETS A HOLD ON ETHIOPIA. (Trud, June 28, p. 3. Complete text:) In their aggressive plans the American imperialists have assigned an important place to the countries of North and Central Africa. Precisely for this reason the U.S.A. has in recent years been showing such increased interest in Ethiopia—a small country occupying a key position on the African Continent. In 1951 Bennett, the chairman of the American "technical cooperation" service, said with complete frankness: "We think that the position of Ethiopia in this very important strategic district—the northeast corner of Africa—will be especially valuable. Therefore, it would be very important that it be a friendly country." No less characteristic is the position of another prominent representative of the American government, McGhee. He does not conceal the fact that the U.S.A. is trying to give Ethiopia a pro-American orientation.

The plans of Wall Street in relation to Ethiopia are being executed at a rapid tempo. American monopolies and banks are seizing in their grasp the most important branches of the country's economy, at the same time squeezing British capital from its long-occupied position and eliminating its traditional "sphere of influence." An especially painful blow was dealt British monopolies in the field of oil extraction, which at the present time is almost completely in the hands of the American Sinclair Oil Company. In May, 1952, the U.S.A. sent "aid" to Ethiopia through Truman's so-called Point Four program. Conclusion of this agreement means further enslavement of the Ethiopian economy.

The fact that the emissaries of Wall Street are actually arriving in Ethiopia also speaks of the intensification of foreign influence in the country. They are devoting special attention to problems of developing strategic communications in the country. The transoceanic imperialists are trying to secure for themselves orders for constructing roads and airfields. The treasurer of TWA, an American air-line company, recently arrived in Ethiopia for this purpose. MacDonald, chief of the administration for public road construction in the U.S.A., has also visited the country. Recently, according to the Ethiopian press, he completed a long trip through various districts in order "to receive first-hand knowledge of the Ethiopian system of roads and their condition."

The intrigues of the U.S.A. in Ethiopia show with complete clarity the methods used by the American imperialists to transform underdeveloped countries economically into their supply bases and strategic communication links for the aggressive war they are preparing.

UNDER-REST (Continued From Page 8) — FEATURE

of the administration itself, which does not know how to organize the use of train crews or to take prompt and effective measures to prevent idle time on the one hand and extra work by the conductors on the other.

When they have worked five or six weeks without days off, the conductors naturally appeal to the administration for time off or for pay for the extra hours worked. But here Colonel-Director of Traffic Comrade Tsyplenkov sets his paper puzzles going, sending bureaucratic explanations to all concerned. Neither the interference of Comrade Vinogradov, inspector for the central committee of the railwaymen's trade union, nor the timid requests by the district railwaymen's trade union council to investigate the train crews' complaints has any effect whatsoever! Tsyplenkov does not even want to hear about satisfying the railwaymen's just demands.

Comrade Tsyplenkov's office is heaped high with appeals... Tsyplenkov replied to demands that the appeals be investigated by the control commission by—virtually dissolving the work control commission.

"What is the work control commission without me?" the Colonel-Director of Traffic asks imperiously. "Nothing. The work control commission is first of all myself, and I do not intend to turn over these complaints to the commission."

And so they have not been reviewed to date.

Stakhanovets transporta [The Stakhanovite Transport Worker], newspaper of the Yaroslavl Railroad, has commented several times on Tsyplenkov's arbitrary behavior and bureaucratic ways, but this has not had any particular effect. Tsyplenkov remains true to form. Stakhanovets transporta carried one interesting story, the essence of which is as follows:

Not long ago Maria Yumashova, employed by the railroad at the Beskudnikovo station, married and registered her husband as a resident of her apartment.

When he heard about this the Colonel-Director of Traffic was beside himself:

"What do you mean, she married? Why? On what grounds? Why didn't she inform the railroad administration?"

"About what, Comrade Tsyplenkov?" the indignant official was asked.

"About," said the official, stressing every word, "about the fact that one of our workers, without our knowledge, fell in love with an ordinary worker and not with a railwayman and, what is more, that she registered this ordinary worker as a resident in an apartment belonging to the railroad! I forbid it! Put a stop to it! No one can be registered in our housing without my knowledge! No marrying without my permission!"

It is downright amazing that after this incident the Colonel-Director of Traffic did not issue another order in his favorite style:

"With the aim of nonallowance of under-love for railwaymen I henceforth order all young women employed on our railroad to commit their hearts only to railwaymen and only after informing the railroad administration."

And so everyone writes about Tsyplenkov the terrible. ... But Tsyplenkov continues to flout labor legislation and still takes a bureaucratic approach in handling complaints and petitions of the working people.

Is it not time, to use Tsyplenkov's words, with the aim of nonallowance of Comrade Tsyplenkov's under-respect for Soviet laws and the Soviet public, to bring him into line and see that he listens to reason?

Communist Party

(Editorial)—DEVELOP PARTY DEMOCRACY. (Pravda, June 30, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... Guided by the directives of Comrade Stalin, our Party organizations arrange their daily work, drawing the broad Party masses into active discussion and solution of all problems of Party life. In this way the level of work of local Party organizations is raised.

At the same time it should be noted that some Party organizations have violated the principles of Party democracy. As Pravda recently reported, the secretaries of the Kirovograd Province Party Committee have frequently substituted bureaucratic methods for personnel training. The principles of group spirit in work are violated here. The officials of the province Party committee did not heed criticism from below and weakened their connection with the Party masses; this could not but be reflected in the level of the province Party organizations' work. Such shortcomings in work have been justly criticized by the Party masses.

Party report and election meetings and also district Party conferences are now being held in a number of places. They testify to the growing political activity of Communists, to increased strictness on the part of the Party masses toward officials of Party organizations. Party meetings and conferences are held under the slogan of Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism. ...

The delegates to the Kushva District Party conference in Sverdlovsk Province criticized the district Party Committee for violation of Party democracy. The district Party committee did not hold one meeting of the Party aktiv this year and failed to call a plenary session of the district Party committee within the time specified. Party meetings are held irregularly and extremely rarely in a number of the district's primary Party units. Criticism and self-criticism is weakly developed in the district.

Party meetings, which are a school of Bolshevist education, are a very important means of making Communists more active. Regular general meetings in primary Party units are of particular importance in the consistent realization of Party democracy. Through group discussions of tasks facing the Party organizations and through active participation in Party meetings, Communists are drawn into the life of the whole Party organization and gain an understanding of their rights and duties.

Every Party organization must be constantly concerned with drawing all Communists into active work, must correctly distribute Party assignments, check up on their fulfillment, teach Communists through practical work, steel them in the struggle against difficulties and train them in the spirit of the strictest observance of Party and state discipline.

Party democracy presupposes group spirit in work. Group spirit is expressed in working out resolutions together and in teamwork in organizing the masses to carry out the resolutions adopted. Very important in the life of Party organizations is the regular convening of plenary sessions of Party committees and meetings of the Party aktiv for discussion of the most important problems in the work of the Party organizations. However, some organizations do not call the plenary sessions of Party committees within the time specified. Thus, for example, plenary sessions of district Party committees are held irregularly in a number of districts in Moldavia.

One of the most important principles of Party democracy is the development of criticism and self-criticism. ... The Bolshevist press, which is the sharpest, strongest weapon of our Party, plays an invaluable role in the development of Party democracy, of criticism and self-criticism. Party agencies must make broad use of the press to generalize and disseminate advanced experience of Party work, to show the best examples of consistent conduct of Party democracy and to increase the activity of the Party masses.

Party democracy ensures a steady advance in the creative initiative of the Party masses and develops in every Communist a feeling of responsibility for the job assigned and for the work of the Party organization. Consistent realization of the principles of Party democracy strengthens our Party organizations and enhances their role in the struggle for successful fulfillment of the tasks of building communism.

PLENARY SESSION OF ROSTOV PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, June 26, p. 2. 350 words. Summary:) Rostov-on-Don—A regular plenary session of the Rostov Province Party Committee discussed a report by committee secretary Comrade Kiselyov on the committee's tasks in preparing for and conducting the harvest and procuring grain.

It was pointed out that this year alone the province has received 1000 new combine harvesters equipped with a third winnower and that complex machinery for winnowing and drying the grain on the threshing floors is being introduced in collective and state farms.

Large-scale irrigation of grain and industrial crops is being applied in the fields of the province for the first time. Rostov Province is to become a school for the country's irrigation farming: important agricultural problems will be studied and solved on the basis of its experience.

Participants in the session criticized shortcomings in the work of Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies in supervising preparations for harvesting and grain procurements. Particular attention was paid to the necessity for improving agitation and cultural-enlightenment work among agricultural workers.

Committee secretary Comrade Samosudov gave the report on the second item of the agenda: measures to improve district and city newspapers.

At present about 100 newspapers with a total circulation of 446,000 copies are printed in the province. It was pointed out at the session that many city and district Party committees supervise their newspapers superficially. A number of the papers write on a low ideological and political level and print little pointed criticism. Most are weak on elucidating problems of Party life.

The session adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

AGAINST FORMAL ATTITUDE TO WARNINGS BY COMMUNISTS. (By V. Olenichev, Staff Correspondent for Smolensk Province. Pravda, July 1, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Many letters from working people are received each day by the Smolensk Province Party Committee. Communists and non-Party members inform the province committee of what is new in the life of enterprises, collective farms and institutions, write about defects in the work of individuals and organizations and present the province committee with various problems.

Warnings from the working people have enabled the province Party committee to reveal not a few defects in the work of Party, Soviet and economic organizations and to support a number of important suggestions.

At a recent regular plenary session of the Smolensk Province Party Committee a detailed report was given on the conduct of Gorokhov, Secretary of the Kholm-Zhirkovsky District Party Committee. But the principal speaker, committee secretary Comrade Malekhonkov, did not inform the session that officials of the province committee had displayed a formal, bureaucratic attitude toward letters and warnings from Kholm-Zhirkovsky District giving information about Gorokhov's incorrect behavior. ...

The following case also occurred. Warnings about malpractices in the Smolensk Food Trust were received last year by the province committee's planning, finance and trade department. A handful of crooks had feathered their nests and injured the state by giving themselves all sorts of discounts and writing off goods with the connivance of Azarov, the director of the trust.

Comrade Kiriyenko, director of a department in the province committee, waved these warnings aside. Communists in the province trade department then sent a warning to the Russian Republic Ministry of Trade. After this the secretary of the province trade department's Party organization was summoned to the province committee. Here, with the active participation of Comrade Shamilin, secretary of the city Party committee,

and Comrade Andreyev, director of the province trade department, he was subjected to a searching investigation.

"Who dared to inform the ministry?" they asked him indignantly. "Surely we can deal with this matter here, on the spot?"

Of course the province and city committees could deal with the matter; but unfortunately they have not done so even now.

A year ago the Smolensk Province Party Committee had its attention drawn to its lack of strictness toward managerial cadres, its defects in training personnel in a spirit of strict observance of Party and state discipline and its unresponsive attitude toward warnings from Communists and non-Party members. During this time the province committee has done quite a lot to eliminate the defects indicated. But the facts show that in certain departments of the province committee, as well as in the city and district Party committees, a formal attitude toward warnings from Communists and letters from working people has still not been by any means overcome.

GRADUATION OF STUDENTS IN MOSCOW EVENING UNIVERSITY OF MARXISM-LENINISM. (Pravda, July 1, p. 2. Complete text:) A graduation meeting was held at the Moscow City Party Committee's evening University of Marxism-Leninism June 30, at which the results of the study year were summed up. The evening university has 26 branches with more than 16,000 persons enrolled. About 7000 students have completed the two-year course and increased and consolidated their theoretical knowledge. Among the graduates are many of the capital's Party, Soviet and economic officials as well as scientists, teachers, workers in the arts, etc.

The meeting enthusiastically adopted a message of greetings to J. V. Stalin.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'HEED VOICE OF THE PUBLIC.'* (Pravda, June 29, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Zaporozhye Province Party Committee has discussed the article published in Pravda May 17 under the above heading and recognized the criticism as correct.

Comrade Artyukhovsky, secretary and member of the bureau of the province Party committee, has had his attention called to his incorrect attitude to criticism, which has dulled political discernment in formulating and settling problems connected with the theater's work.

The province Party committee's propaganda and agitation department has been instructed to improve the ideological training of the creative personnel and to give practical assistance to the theater's Party organization in improving mass political work and developing criticism and self-criticism.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'ELIMINATE OFFICIOUSNESS IN PARTY WORK.'† (Pravda, June 30, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Yerevan Region Party Committee has discussed the article "Eliminate Officiousness in Party Work," published in Pravda May 24, 1952, and has noted that the charges made in it are true. It has acknowledged as correct the criticism of the Azizbekov District Party Committee and of the region Party committee.

The bureau of the region Party committee has called the attention of Comrade Babayan, First Secretary of the Azizbekov District Party Committee, to the instances of officiousness and has warned him that if such instances recur he will be held strictly responsible. Ovanesyan, principal of the Karaglukh village school, has been dismissed for suppression of criticism and persecution of teacher Manukyan through public education agencies. Teacher Manukyan has been returned to his former place of work.

The region Party committee has sent responsible officials to Azizbekov District to study the state of Party work. This question will then be discussed at a meeting of the region Party committee bureau.

A meeting of the Party aktiv of Azizbekov District has been held, which discussed the resolution of the Yerevan Region Party Committee in connection with the Pravda article.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 20, p. 24.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 21, p. 18.

State and Law

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'WHY SESSION OF VORONEZH CITY SOVIET WAS NOT HELD.'* (Izvestia, June 27, p. 2. Complete text:) A session of the Voronezh Province Soviet Executive Committee has discussed the articles "Why Session of Voronezh City Soviet Was Not Held" and "Necessary Conclusions Not Drawn From Criticism,"† published in Izvestia May 23 and 31.

The province Soviet executive committee has acknowledged as correct the articles in Izvestia criticizing the Voronezh City Executive Committee and its officials. The resolution of the province executive committee states that the city Soviet executive committee and Comrade Osipov, its chairman, adopted a formal, bureaucratic attitude toward preparations for the city Soviet session and permitted violation of the principles of Soviet democracy. Reporting at the session on the article "Why Session of Voronezh City Soviet Was Not Held," Comrade Osipov, chairman of the city executive committee, failed to disclose the real reasons for violation of the principles of democracy and in essence warded off from himself criticism that was entirely justified.

The province Soviet executive committee has noted that there are also serious shortcomings in the preparation and conduct of sessions of the Soviets in certain other cities and districts of the province. Thus, for example, the executive committees of the Golosnovka, Grachevka, Liman, Lipetsk, Panino and other district Soviets convened four sessions each in 1951, while the Pisarev and Khokhol Soviets held only three instead of the six specified in the Russian Republic Constitution. The Lipetsk District Executive Committee convened only one session during four months of 1952. Many village Soviets hold sessions rarely, and the periods set by the Constitution are violated.

Soviet sessions in Gremyachye, Belogorye, Shchuchye, Dobrinka, Molotovo and certain other districts are held without adequate preparation, while the standing committees do not take the necessary part in preparing the questions submitted for the consideration of the Soviets, rarely deliver co-reports and do not offer any recommendations of their own. Criticism and self-criticism is poorly developed.

The province Soviet executive committee has charged the executive committees of the city, district and village Soviets with taking the necessary measures to eliminate these shortcomings and ensure the convening of sessions at the times designated by the Russian Republic Constitution. The province executive committee has outlined measures for increasing the activity of Deputies, strengthening their ties with the voters and establishing more effective control by the Soviets of the province over the work of the executive committees.

The province executive committee has charged the Voronezh City Soviet Executive Committee and Comrade Osipov, its chairman, with working out practical measures for radically improving organizational work and with reporting on them at the next session of the city Soviet.

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The article "Necessary Conclusions Not Drawn From Criticism" has also been discussed at a meeting of the Voronezh City Soviet Executive Committee. The city executive committee has acknowledged that the article is factually correct, but its resolution on the article "Why Session of Voronezh City Soviet Was Not Held" is unself-critical and inadequate.

In its resolution the city Soviet executive committee required of Comrade Osipov, chairman of the city executive committee, and his vice-chairmen that they carefully prepare data and reports for sessions and enlist the Deputies, the standing committees of the Soviet and the aktiv in this work. The question of measures for improving the organizational mass work of the city Soviet executive committee will be raised for discussion by the next session of the city Soviet.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 21, pp. 19-20.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 22, pp. 24-25.

Nationalities

MESSAGE TO PRESIDIUM OF YAKUT AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND YAKUT PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE FROM U.S.S.R. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION. (Pravda and Izvestia, June 28, p. 1. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union greet the workers, collective farmers and intelligentsia of the Yakut Autonomous Republic on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its formation.

The great October socialist revolution freed the Yakut people forever from feudal-capitalist bondage and national oppression and brought it out onto the broad path of political, economic and cultural development. Under the Soviet regime the Yakut people, like all the peoples of the U.S.S.R., has become a free builder, with full rights, of the new socialist life. During the past 30 years the working people of the Yakut Autonomous Republic, under the guidance of the Communist Party and relying on the fraternal assistance of the Russian people and of the other peoples of our land, have worked to develop their resources and bring about the socialist transformation of their immense territory and have achieved great successes in developing the national economy and raising the material well-being and culture of the people.

In Soviet Yakutia many industrial enterprises, mines and power stations have been constructed and successes have been achieved in developing the food, fishing, lumber and other branches of industry; new cities and well-built workers' settlements have arisen in formerly uninhabited parts of the taiga and tundra. On the basis of the collective farm system the socialist agriculture of the republic is constantly developing, the sown area of grain and vegetable crops is being increased and stock-breeding is growing; the output of furs is increasing each year. The time has long passed when Yakutia was considered a territory cut off from the whole world; air, water and road highways now connect Soviet Yakutia with the great industrial and cultural centers of the Soviet Union. The culture of the Yakut people, national in form and socialist in content, is swiftly developing and art and literature are burgeoning. Whereas under Tsarism almost all the working people of Yakutia were illiterate, Soviet Yakutia has now achieved complete literacy of the population. The republic possesses two higher educational institutions, 20 special intermediate educational establishments and hundreds of schools. Universal seven-year education is being introduced and theaters, houses of culture, clubs, libraries and motion picture theaters are functioning; more than 40 newspapers and magazines are published in the Yakut language.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Communist Party Central Committee express their firm confidence that the working people of the Yakut Republic will in the future continue to strive ceaselessly for the further advance of the economy and culture of the republic and for the strengthening of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Trade Unions

(Editorial)—RAISE THE ROLE OF TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION PLENARY SESSIONS. (Trud, June 18, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) Trade union organization plenary sessions are of great significance in the life of each trade union group. In the period between conferences and congresses the trade union committee plenary session is a means of collective supervision, called upon to ensure realization of conference and congress resolutions and to supervise the whole current work of the organization. ...

However, as the secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions recently pointed out, certain trade union groups still underestimate the significance of plenary sessions. The presidiums of some central and province committees and trade union councils call plenary sessions irregularly, make poor preparations for them and hold them in a hurry.

Last year the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Machine and Tractor Station and Agricultural Organization Workers' and Employees' Trade Union discussed the decree of the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the Central Committee's report and the tasks of trade union organizations during harvesting. Comrade Iodko, chairman of the trade union Central Committee, made his report in a tone of unjustified complacency and did not call the attention of the plenary session to the fundamental questions on the solution of which the success of the work depended. The plenary session's resolution was carried out late and reached lower organizations when harvesting had in fact already been finished. This instance is not an exception. Further experience has shown that underestimation of plenary sessions has become a regular practice in the Presidium of the trade union Central Committee. Having decided to convene in February, 1952, a plenary session to discuss the fulfillment of collective contracts, the Central Committee Presidium again did not prepare for it. As a result the plenary session was conducted on a low level, without sharp and bold criticism and self-criticism.

Sometimes it happens that plenary sessions are transformed into crowded aktiv meetings, at which businesslike discussion of problems is supplanted by standard report speeches. Such a practice, which removes the boundary between an aktiv meeting and a plenary session as a means of collective supervision, reduces the responsibility of committee members for the work of the trade union organization.

The level of the plenary session's work and its businesslike methods, depend to a great extent on the people who give reports. If they give a profound, concrete analysis of local situations and expose and criticize shortcomings, this gives correct direction to the discussion and ensures wide, bold development of criticism and self-criticism.

By no means all the reports at trade union committee plenary sessions meet these requirements. ...

The last plenary session of the Stalino Province Committee of the Arts Workers Trade Union was on a low level. The agenda contained an important question—the creative work of province theaters. It had not been prepared at all, however. The day before the plenary session it had still not been finally decided who would report. Many participants in the session were not informed in time and did not appear, so that the meeting had to be postponed for two weeks. Even after this, however, committee members justly criticized Comrade Furgailo, province committee chairman, who with her superficial report demonstrated the detachment of the province committee presidium from the life of province theaters. ...

It is necessary to bring forward for discussion at plenary sessions fundamental problems arising from the tasks of the trade union organization of the given branch of industry in the given province, territory or republic. Supervision of socialist competition, dissemination of the experience of production innovators, improvement of working conditions and of cultural-welfare service to the working people, the organizational work of the trade unions—the constant attention of trade union committee plenary sessions must be directed above all to these fundamental questions. ...

Industry

Party Life: BE MORE EXACTING TOWARD MANAGERIAL CADRES. (By Staff Correspondent for Ulyanovsk Province A. Rostkov. Pravda, June 29, p. 2. Complete text:) Ulyanovsk—The Ulyanovsk small-bore motor factory has lagged behind for a long time. Last year it did not fulfill the plan for output assortment and this year it fell short in deliveries of many products to the state. The factory does not work smoothly and does not fulfill the production plan. Losses from defective products amount to hundreds of thousands of rubles.

One of the fundamental reasons for the factory's lag is the low level of business management. Factory manager Comrade Zhigulin has not yet done away with irregular work and does not take notice of what is new; he violates state discipline and allows bad management.

On Zhigulin's orders, the factory spent 200,000 rubles on raw materials which were unsuitable for production. Last year the manager wilfully squandered 821,000 rubles.

The enterprise is growing and expanding, but the officials of the factory do not look ahead or think about the future. Last year the factory should have started turning out a new type of motor. However, preparation for mastery of new production is not finished even now. In particular, retooling and re-equipping is not completed. The factory personnel long ago raised the question of expanding the instrument and machine repair shops, since the mastery of a new plan depends largely on this. But Zhigulin ignored the useful advice and now it is these very shops which are holding back the further development of production.

The factory feels a great need for skilled personnel. The instrument shop, for example, has only two qualified borers. Furthermore the Stakhanovite schools are not running and the courses for foremen are unsatisfactory.

The Communists in the factory have criticized Zhigulin's incorrect conduct many times in recent years. Twice he was not elected to the Party committee. But the director did not draw the necessary conclusions from this. Workers and engineers have sent many warnings to Party agencies and newspapers about the confusion at the factory and the fact that Zhigulin resorts to flagrantly bureaucratic methods, abuses his subordinates, will not tolerate criticism and deals summarily with those who raise objections against him. More than 25% of the workers in the enterprise have received fines and penalties, and it is difficult to find anyone among the engineering and technical staff who has avoided the director's lash. Zhigulin in his time "got rid of" Engineers Lokshin and Kharitonova and others who criticized his unseemly acts.

A profound Party attitude toward everything, a state approach to a job—this is the primary quality of a Soviet Communist manager. Zhigulin lacks these qualities. Considering himself infallible, he does not want to consider others' opinions. Once when the factory trade union committee called a mass meeting to discuss the results of the work of the enterprise and asked Zhigulin to present a report, the director did not come to the meeting. The next day Zhigulin was called to a Party committee meeting to explain why he had spurned the request of the trade union organization. But the members of the Party committee waited in vain for the manager: he did not appear at the meeting of the Party committee either.

The factory Party committee attempted to call to order the manager who had broken away from the masses. Once the secretary of the Party committee, Comrade Mologin, decided to put the question of the director's method of work up for discussion in the Party committee. After telling the Secretary of the Stalin Borough Committee, Comrade Kozlov, and Secretary of the Ulyanovsk City Party Committee, Comrade Slesarenko, about Zhigulin's un-Party-like behavior, Mologin obtained their consent to discuss the question. But the next day Slesarenko went to the factory and told Zhigulin in detail about all the complaints against him. The enraged manager summoned the secretary of the Party committee and gave him a dressing down. And Mologin cringed; he did not bring up the question of Zhigulin's incorrect conduct at the Party committee meeting. He behaved as the secretary of the city Party committee wanted him to.

At the end of February, 1952, the bureau of the Ulyanovsk City Party Committee heard a report by the Party committee of the small-bore motor plant. But this time also the city Party committee ignored the Communists' warnings about the incorrect behavior of the enterprise manager.

Of course the stream of complaints from the factory did not cease, and in a month and a half the bureau of the Stalin Borough Party committee was compelled to give Zhigulin a Party reprimand. More than two months have passed since then. Did Zhigulin understand his mistakes? No, he did not. He took the Party reprimand as a personal affront and did nothing to correct his errors. At a recent factory-wide Party meeting, the Communists sharply criticized the director and cited new instances of bad management, bureaucracy and an incorrect attitude toward cadres in the factory.

One could cite still more instances of the conciliatory attitude of Ulyanovsk Party agencies toward managers who grossly violate state and Party discipline. Let us take, for example, Kutuzov, director of the Ulyanovsk base of the Chief Canning Administration. This official took the trucks at the base for his personal use, and tens of thousands of rubles were paid in demurrage to the railroad. Kutuzov regularly goes off on drunken sprees and does not appear at work for days on end.

The Lenin Borough Party Committee knew about Kutuzov's conduct. At the winter Party meeting the director was severely reprimanded and the question was raised of removing him from his post. However, the bureau of the Lenin Borough Party Committee, which upheld the reprimand, could not bring itself to remove Kutuzov. In the meantime this manager continued to botch the job. The secretary of the borough committee, Comrade Antonets, did not respond to Communists' repeated warnings on Kutuzov's incorrect actions. Things continued this way for several months. In full view of the borough committee a man who had lost the semblance of a Soviet manager had botched up his work and aided in squandering valuable state property. Kutuzov was finally removed from office only a few days ago.

Bolshevist criticism has a tremendous significance in the training of cadres. If the Party committee attentively heeds the voice of the masses, if it supports criticism from below in good time and takes effective measures to remove shortcomings, the mistakes or failures of an official can be averted. Unfortunately, the Ulyanovsk city committee does not always take this into account in its work.

Enterprise managers Comrades Kaloshin, Kaledin, Zhigulin, Litunovsky and others were sharply criticized at the city meeting of the Party aktiv in May. These Communists head large enterprises. Only a month after the meeting did the bureau of the Ulyanovsk city committee pass a resolution in regard to the critical remarks expressed at the meeting. Moreover the resolution was very general, not instructing anybody to do anything. There were no clear directives in it about what should be done to remove the defects disclosed at the aktiv meeting.

The facts show that the Ulyanovsk city committee adopts a conciliatory attitude toward the work of certain enterprise managers.

(Editorial)—TRUTHFULNESS AND PRINCIPLE IN MANAGERIAL WORK. (Pravda, July 1, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) The numerous administrative cadres in socialist industry are managerial personnel such as mankind has never known. These cadres have been raised under the Soviet system and trained by the Bolshevist party. Our managerial personnel work not for exploiters but for their own state, for the whole people, which is why they are fundamentally different from managerial personnel under capitalism, who are the servants of capital, its hired clerks hated by the broad masses of the working people. ...

Because he is constantly concerned for the interests of the state, the Soviet manager strives to be principled, to set for all subordinates an example of state discipline and faultless observance of the laws of the state and of their obligations and professional duties.

Can it be said, however, that all managerial personnel without exception are strictly on guard over the interests of the state? No, unfortunately this cannot be said. We still encounter managerial personnel who stray from the right path and drop to the level of political bystanders. Such are those who have an insincere attitude toward the state, as well as those who place all sorts of strictly departmental and local interests above the interests of the state.

An incorrect attitude on the part of some managers toward the interests of the state is shown in so-called padding, where items which have not been produced are listed in reports on fulfillment of production plans. This attitude, alien to Soviet managers, has been displayed, for example, by certain enterprises of the Tyumen Lumber Trust (trust director Comrade Nikiforov). Although he knows about this padding, Comrade Kozlov, Director of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry's Chief Western Siberia Lumber Administration, has not brought the guilty persons to book. What is more, after they have been dismissed from work in one place, persons guilty of padding have soon been appointed to the same duties in other organizations. ...

The attempts of individual managers to underrate the capacity of an enterprise in order to obtain relatively small production

plans which can be fulfilled without undue exertion are also unworthy of a Soviet administrator. Things are not well in this respect in the Russian Republic Ministry of the Local Fuel Industry's Chief Administration of the Peat Briquette Industry (administration director Comrade Antonov). ...

All irresponsibility and incompetence in the guidance of production are radically contradictory to the interests of the state, giving rise to an uneconomical attitude toward equipment and its use, wasting material resources and in general resulting in careless management. It is likewise impossible to ignore the fact that a number of enterprises have produced substandard or low-quality products and thus harmed the interests of the state.

The habit of tolerating substandard production is especially evident in the Ministry of Heavy Industry. Deputy Ministers Comrades Bobyryov and Zhigalin and Chief of Technical Inspection Comrade Maximov know about substandard output by the Belokholunitsky Plant, but have already spent half a year on fruitless correspondence among themselves without taking steps really to stop the substandard output. As a result of such connivance with violators of state discipline part of the output of a number of the 18 enterprises checked by the ministry fails in one way or another to meet state specifications.

Such instances show the need for even stronger control over observance of the laws of the state, for carrying out systematic checkups on fulfillment of directives by higher agencies. The Party organizations must arm our managerial personnel with Marxist-Leninist theory and inculcate in them the spirit of precision and principle...

Soviet managerial personnel are called on to solve great and responsible problems. In giving all their strength and knowledge to fulfillment of state plans and assignments, our managerial personnel join the entire people in achieving new successes in the cause of building communism.

MACHINERY COMES IN FOR REPAIRS. (By Staff Correspondent Nik. Konovalov. Izvestia, June 26, p. 2. 1500 words. Summary:) Petrozavodsk—A tractor arrived at the Onega Machine-Building Plant, but the workers in the technical control division hardly considered it a piece of machinery. Instead of the powerful and completely equipped tractor which had recently left the Kirov Plant in Leningrad the technical control workers saw a heap of metal, and when they described its condition they were unable to find two dozen important parts without which no tractor is complete.

Workers at the Onega plant will show you a truck which it would be almost as cheap to replace as to repair and a mobile power plant whose filters were never cleaned during the entire time it was in operation. Comrade Bryzgalov, the plant's chief engineer, will show you dozens of photographs attesting to careless use of portable power units and other equipment.

Repairs on many pieces of equipment are very expensive, says Comrade Bryzgalov. "We cannot determine any sort of norms for use of spare parts, and what is more, when we repair such 'critically ill' machines we are unable to keep to a schedule."

After analyzing many maintenance records for machinery the Onega workers have concluded that enterprises of the Karelo-Finnish Republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry are not really concerned about correct use of their equipment.

The degree of productivity of machinery in forests and the length of time it serves are determined primarily by the degree to which the workings are prepared. Roads are important. Trucks will not go out of commission if roads are cleared.

The cranes on tractors will give long service if properly used, but the Onega workers say that many tractors came in this spring with cranes completely out of commission. There was much snow in the winter, the roads were poor, and the tractor drivers had hitched timber to the cranes alone instead of to the entire tractor.

We visited the Petrozavodsk Truck Repair Plant and the Central Repair Shops of the South Karelia Lumber Trust and saw there many trucks with their hydraulic brakes out of commission. Many drivers ruin not only the flexible lines to the front wheel brakes but the metal ones to the rear wheels as well, despite the fact that they run through the truck frame. This condition is "helped" by the deep ruts in the roads and by numerous stumps and stones.

"One of the main reasons for the rapid breakdown of trucks on lumber roads is overloading," says Comrade Severikov, Director of the Technical Control Division at the Petrozavodsk Truck Repair Plant. "The driver's desire to fulfill and overfulfill his assignment is entirely understandable, but why must idle time be compensated for by overloading? In the final analysis success will be determined only by good roads and more trips. However, when we accept trucks for repairs we often find defects due solely to overloading. The Petrozavodsk Truck Repair Plant, the central repair shops of the republic's lumber procurement trusts and the Onega Machine-Building Plant all view with alarm the fact that in many places equipment is used until it is ready to fall apart."

"There have been cases," says Comrade Fyodorov, Director of the Control Division of the South Karelia Lumber Trust's Central Repair Shops, "when we refused to accept for repairs machinery which had been reduced to heaps of metal scrap. But our clients complained about us to the trust or the republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry and we were ordered to accept it. So we accepted."

Both the central repair shops and the Petrozavodsk Truck Repair Plant give the same reasons for the rapid breakdowns: poor roads, failure to use equipment properly and poor maintenance.

The Karelo-Finnish Republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry is doing a poor job of solving problems relating to the mechanization of lumbering enterprises. Only a few of them are able to repair their own equipment, while those entrusted with technical supervision of machinery are entirely unqualified. Most of the sector mechanics at the Paisky Lumber Camp, which was long considered an experienced one, do not have the proper qualifications. It is no accident that only 16 out of 38 tractors here were fit for work this April. Not at all dismayed, Comrade Druzhinin, director of the camp, appealed to Comrade Baraksin, Deputy U.S.S.R. Minister of the Lumber Industry for ten new tractors.

Officials of the republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry and its trusts are not genuinely fighting for full use of equipment by their lumber enterprises. It happens that requests like the one made by the director of the Paisky Lumber Camp are very generously handled by the ministry. Certain officials of the ministry sometimes close their eyes to instances of a non-state approach to the use of lumber camp machinery. Chief Mechanic Comrade Yushkevich was forced to admit, for example, that trucks and tractors are deliberately overloaded on many sectors, which is precisely how some of them improve their indices.

There are excellent drivers and mechanics at lumbering enterprises in the Karelo-Finnish Republic, but their experience has not yet become the achievement of all lumber workers. Enterprise managers have done very little to apply the achievements of innovators broadly. The transfer of state property to so-called socialist maintenance, whereby the operator assumes full responsibility for the use of his machine has actually had the effect of relieving enterprise managers of responsibility for the equipment entrusted to them and has led to violation of many rules, especially those for correct operation.

As is known, every piece of machinery has a maintenance record containing the name of the operator, operating figures, loads handled, preventive measures taken, etc. The records for many of the machines at Karelo-Finnish Republic lumber enterprises are totally blank, and some machines lack them entirely when they come in for repairs.

The Karelo-Finnish Republic lumber industry has long been in arrears to the state. It did particularly unsatisfactory work in 1951, nor have indices improved during the first five months of 1952. The unsatisfactory work of the republic's lumbering enterprises is due primarily to improper use of equipment. Last year, for example, only 19.3% of the electric saws were used, 41.6% of the electric power plants and 51.5% of the tractors. Figures for damaged and idle equipment are very high.

Not only the trusts and the Karelo-Finnish Republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry but also the republic's Council of Ministers are responsible for all this. Although it often discusses

lumbering and adopts many resolutions, the Karelo-Finnish Republic Council of Ministers has not really recognized the reasons for the lag in the republic's lumber enterprises, nor has it indicated ways of overcoming it.

ARTICLES OF IMPROVED QUALITY. (Izvestia, June 28, p. 2. Complete text:) A study of the consumers' goods they produce has been made by artels of the producers', lumber industry and invalids' cooperatives in order to improve the quality of their work.

About 15,000 varied items were reviewed by producers' cooperatives of the Russian Republic, and 300 of them have been taken out of production. The artels of the lumber industry cooperatives have begun to produce 145 new types of furniture.

The producers' artels have been ordered not to produce goods which fail to meet quality standards and technical specifications.

Special attention is being paid to technical control over observance of standards. Technical control divisions are being strengthened in the artels.

Shop laboratories are being set up in many artels in order further to improve quality. Nine laboratories are being organized in Kursk Province, ten in Rostov-on-Don, etc.

Groups of engineers and technicians are being sent to the artels in order to provide technical assistance in improving the quality of production.

(Editorial)—DISTRICT LOCAL INDUSTRY. (Izvestia, June 21, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Local industry has grown considerably in our country since the war. Enterprises of Russian Republic local and cooperative industry now produce each year goods worth more than 30,000,000,000 rubles. The output of Ukraine industrial combines, including thousands of enterprises and shops, is 250% higher than before the war.

District industry has achieved great successes in many territories and provinces. The variety of goods produced by district industrial combines has increased, their quality has improved and local raw material resources are being used more fully. This is especially true where local Soviets are really concerned with the development of district industry, where they are deeply concerned over the work of enterprises and give them the necessary help.

Every year the local industry output increases in Murom, Kovrov and Sudogda Districts, Vladimir Province. The Soviet executive committees of these districts regularly hear reports at their meetings on the work of enterprises, check the work of the artels and organize exchange of experience.

However, not all district industry enjoys the necessary attention from local Soviet agencies. This is why it has not developed adequately in a number of provinces. Many districts have absolutely no industrial combines or enterprises which use local raw materials. The level of local and cooperative industry development in some districts is extremely low and does not correspond to the population's growing needs and the economy of these districts.

Many districts of Gomel Province, Belorussia, make little use of their rich raw material resources to produce consumers' goods.

Korostyshev District, Zhitomir Province, has great potentialities for developing local industry, especially production of building materials. The district is rich in high-quality clay for bricks, tiles and pottery. But these resources are not used. There is not one brick factory in the district. At the same time the district Soviet has not once discussed development of local industry in the past two years. Nor was this question discussed this year at district Soviet executive committee meetings.

The high cost and low quality of products are serious shortcomings in the work of some districts' local industry. Frequently this leads to excess inventories, undermines the district industrial combines' financial condition and limits their operation. This happened, for example, at the Kuyeda District Industrial Combine, Molotov Province, which, after turning out a batch of useless carts and finding no purchasers at hand, sent them to Omsk. There they were rejected, and as a result, the district industrial combine suffered serious material loss.

Every year the Soviet people raise their demands on the variety, quality and appearance of consumers' goods. It is the local Societs' duty to raise local industrial enterprises' work to a higher level, corresponding to the population's growing demands and local economic needs, and to improve the quality and increase the variety of goods produced by local industry.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'ON LUMBER TRANSSHIPMENT INSTALLATIONS.'* (Izvestia, June 26, p. 3. Complete text:) Izvestia published a letter under the above heading reporting on inflated staffs of lumber transshipment installations under the jurisdiction of various ministries.

Comrade Dmitriyev, Deputy U.S.S.R. Minister of Power Plants, has informed the editors that in order to save state funds for maintenance of the administrative apparatus the Ministry of Power Plants has decided to combine three lumber transshipment installations near the city of Astrakhan into a single enterprise under the jurisdiction of the Chief Central Hydroelectric Construction Administration.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'INTERESTS OF THE STATE ABOVE ALL.'† (Pravda, June 30, p. 2. Complete text:) An editorial was published under the above heading in Pravda June 7, 1952, in which it was pointed out that substandard paper was produced and included in plan fulfillment figures at a number of enterprises of the Ministry of the Paper and Wood Processing Industries.

Comrade Voronov, Minister of the Paper and Wood Processing Industries, has informed the editors that this article has been discussed at a meeting of the collegium of the ministry and that the charges made are true.

The collegium has outlined measures for improving the quality of production by enterprises of the ministry. A large group of officials, including the Deputy Minister, members of the collegium and heads of the ministry's chief administrations, is being sent out to check the quality of production at enterprises. All trust managers and enterprise directors have been advised to discuss the Pravda editorial at general production conferences.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'AGAINST CAMPAIGN APPROACH IN DIRECTION OF COMPETITION.'‡ (Pravda, July 1, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Kemerovo Province Party Committee has discussed the article "Against Campaign Approach in Direction of Competition," published in Pravda May 18, 1952, and has acknowledged as correct the criticism of the province Party committee and of Party, trade union and economic organizations for unsatisfactory direction of socialist competition at mines of the Kuznetsk Basin.

The bureau of the province Party committee has charged Comrade Vorobyev, manager of the Kuznetsk Basin Coal Combine, and Comrade Kozhevin, manager of the Kemerovo Coal Combine, the directors of trusts, managers of mines, and Party and trade union organizations with eliminating shortcomings in the matter of disseminating and introducing advanced experience at Kuznetsk Basin mines.

Much attention was paid to the introduction of advanced experience at Kuznetsk Basin mines during discussion of the question "On the State of and Means for Improving Party Political Work at Kuznetsk Basin Mines" at the plenary session of the Kemerovo Province Party Committee on May 30-31, 1952.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'HEED LOCAL REQUESTS.'** (Izvestia, July 1, p. 2. Complete text:) An article by Comrade Ivanov, Vice-Chairman of the Pskov Province Executive Committee, published under the above heading in Izvestia May 20, cited cases of the formal, bureaucratic attitude of the Russian Republic Ministry of the Food Industry toward local requests. This ministry did not reply to letters from the Pskov Province Executive Committee for a long time or else answered them in a formal manner and did not carry out its promises to province organizations.

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* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 35.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 23, p. 29.
‡ Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 20, pp. 29-30.
** Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 20, p. 30.

The Izvestia article has been discussed by the Russian Republic Council of Ministers. After hearing an explanation by Russian Republic Minister of the Food Industry Comrade Sokolov, the Council of Ministers pointed out to him the presence in the ministry of serious shortcomings in the guidance of industry and instances of a formal, bureaucratic attitude toward local requests. The Council of Ministers took note of Comrade Sokolov's report that those who had been indifferent to requests had been reprimanded.

The Russian Republic Council of Ministers has charged the republic Ministry of the Food Industry with eliminating shortcomings in guiding the work of industry and with organizing matters so as to rule out a formal, bureaucratic attitude toward local requests. The ministry has been instructed to adopt measures to improve the reception of visitors and ensure prompt handling of all letters and obligatory reporting to the writers of the letters on the results of investigation of their requests. Orders have been given to hold persons guilty of taking a bureaucratic attitude toward letters strictly responsible. The work of replying to requests must be systematically checked and reviewed at meetings of the collegium.

Plans call for a conference of the aktiv of personnel in the Russian Republic food industry in July, 1952.

The Council of Ministers has found the resolution of the collegium of the Ministry of the Food Industry adopted May 23 following the Izvestia article unsatisfactory, because it does not settle concretely and conclusively the questions raised in the newspaper. It has instructed the collegium to discuss the article again and to adopt concrete resolutions aimed at eliminating the shortcomings noted in the article.

Agriculture

IMPORTANT PHASE IN STRUGGLE FOR HARVEST. (By I. Benediktov, U.S.S.R. Minister of Agriculture. Izvestia, June 26, pp. 2-3. 3200 words. Condensed text:) The state plan for the development of agriculture in 1952 confronts the collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations with the task of considerably increasing farm production. Despite a late and prolonged spring the collective and state farms and the M.T.S. carried out spring sowing successfully. The collective farms fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan for sowing major farm crops, while plantings of perennial and annual grasses were increased. Almost 1,500,000 hectares more perennial grasses were sown than in 1951. The plan for sowing sugar beets, cotton, oil crops—especially sunflowers and soybeans—and fodder crops was overfulfilled, as was the plan for sowing grain crops—particularly spring wheat. One million two hundred thousand hectares more were planted to this valuable food crop than in 1951.

The M.T.S. have made considerably better use of tractors than in former years, which has made it possible to do spring field work at higher speeds. Eighty per cent of all spring crops were sown by tractor-drawn seeders as compared to 72% in 1951. The level of mechanization of sowing work increased, particularly in the non-black earth zones of the Russian and Belorussian Republics.

The level of agrotechny in collective and state farm production has risen considerably. Sixty-eight per cent of the spring crops were sown on fallow or fall-plowed land, almost all plantings of basic technical crops and wheat being made on such land.

A considerably larger area was planted with graded seeds than in 1951, while 5,000,000 hectares of grain crops, or twice as many as in 1951, were planted by crisscross and narrow-row methods. The cluster-square method of sowing corn, sunflowers and potatoes was applied on a considerable scale.

Care of winter plantings improved. Early spring harrowing was done on more than half of the total area, and about 27% of these plantings were fed with local and mineral fertilizers. ...

The successes achieved by the collective farms during spring sowing could have been even more significant if certain M.T.S. and agricultural agencies had not allowed serious shortcomings. Unsatisfactory use of tractors and draft animals on M.T.S. and collective farms of Saratov and Kursk Provinces caused delays in the planting of grain crops. Poor organization and lack of instructions on a number of M.T.S. caused tractors to remain idle for long periods, while tractor brigades worked single shifts and tractor drivers failed to fulfill shift norms.

The directors of agricultural agencies in certain provinces and districts took an indulgent attitude toward cases of nonfulfillment of shift norms by tractor drivers and poor-quality field work, and exerted insufficient control over observance of contract terms between M.T.S. and collective farms.

Many M.T.S. have still not outlived uneconomical habits and tolerate breakdowns of machinery and low-quality repairs. This causes tractors to remain idle and leads to failure to carry out work during the times when it is agriculturally most advantageous.

In a number of instances the local Party and Soviet agencies are tolerating these serious shortcomings in the work of the M.T.S. and agricultural agencies and are not being strict enough with them.

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The end of spring sowing marks the completion of the first stage of field work. Now the basic task of the agricultural agencies, collective farms and M.T.S. is to make the most complete and correct use of all material-technical and labor resources and to mobilize all reserves for prompt care of plantings in order successfully to prepare for and conduct the harvest.

It is essential to organize scrupulous care of plantings of all farm crops... Such means of increasing yields as feeding crops with local and mineral fertilizers, additional pollinization of cross-pollinating crops and the placing of beehives in fields of clover, buckwheat and sunflowers should be applied even more widely than in former years. Special attention should be given to care of sectors planted for seeds of grasses, technical crops and perennial grasses. Every collective farm can and must obtain high seed-sector yields to ensure the creation of seed and emergency reserves for every crop in the full amounts required.

The collective farms and M.T.S. face important tasks in organizing hay harvesting and feed ensiling. It is essential in the near future to overcome the lag which was allowed to develop in a number of places in preparing to harvest grasses and store ensilage. Repairs on hay harvesting equipment and ensilage cutters must be completed on all collective farms and M.T.S.

M.T.S. directors must mechanize as much of the work of hay harvesting as possible. It is impossible to stop at mere mowing of natural and sown grasses. M.T.S. personnel must render the collective farms technical and organizational assistance in raking, hauling and stacking hay. Completion of these tasks depends upon productive use of the tractor-drawn equipment on hand, organized preparation of simple sleds and haystackers, and also the utilization of horse-drawn hay harvesting equipment.

The southern parts of the country have every opportunity to mow sown grasses several times, and some areas can do the same with natural grasses. These opportunities are often unexploited, however. It is necessary for every collective farm to organize several mowings of grass on all sectors where such opportunities exist. This will permit a major increase in the hay harvest.

This year weather conditions in the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus and in South Kazakhstan and the North Caucasus are favorable for an abundant grass harvest. It is essential that haying be ensured here on a scale which will guarantee not only that livestock have ample feed during the winter but also that maximum emergency reserves are created. Meanwhile, local Soviet and agricultural agencies of the Georgian Republic, the Dagestan Autonomous Republic and Rostov and Grozny Provinces are not providing satisfactory guidance of hay harvesting or exploiting existing opportunities for accumulating adequate emergency stocks.

It is possible to obtain two mowings over considerable areas of flood lands and sown grass fields in central and northern areas. The first mowing should be done as early as possible on such sectors in order to allow the second growth to develop well. Two mowings of grasses will increase the hay yield at least 20% to 30%.

The hay must be gathered in the shortest possible time. Haying, including stacking the hay, must be completed within

at least 15 to 20 days from the beginning of mowing, without a prolonged delay between mowing and stacking. Ensiling of feed should be organized so that at least 90% of the ensilage in the annual plan is stored by the beginning of grain harvesting in Siberia and the eastern and northern parts of the European U.S.S.R. and at least 80% in the remaining provinces, territories and republics.

The M.T.S., Animal Husbandry Machinery Stations and Meadow Development Stations must see that their assignments for mowing hay and ensiling feed are fulfilled. They must help the collective farms build simple ensilage facilities with the use of existing ditchdigging equipment and must ensure mechanized cultivation of ensilage crops. Widespread mechanization of all arduous ensilage work is also essential...

It is essential to organize summer tending of communal livestock concurrently with work to procure feed. It is known that the collective farms obtain up to 70% of the annual milk yield during the pasture period. The amount and quality of fattening depend to a large extent on the summer grazing of cattle and sheep, as do the quantity and quality of the wool clip.

It is very important that all livestock be well fattened during the summer period. It is necessary that every collective farm segregate insufficiently fattened livestock into separate groups and that it ensure intensified feeding of these animals.

Good fattening is one guarantee that all livestock will survive the forthcoming winter and that their productivity will be increased. Correct organization of grazing during the summer will enable the collective farms to meet their obligatory deliveries with fattened livestock.

The raising of young stock to complete and increase the basic herd of productive livestock merits serious attention. ...

Preparations for wintering livestock, the formation of reserves of varied and nourishing feed and the construction and repair of livestock buildings are all problems which must remain under the constant control of the local Soviets and their agricultural agencies.

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Prompt and thorough preparations for gathering the harvest and delivering farm products to the state are now the major task of the collective farms, M.T.S. and agricultural agencies.

This year the M.T.S. must harvest with combines at least 72% of the total area of grain crops harvested and 90% of the sunflowers; they must see that 67% of all flax planted is machine pulled and that 90% of the sugar beets planted are machine dug.

All harvesting equipment must be promptly and well repaired so that every M.T.S. is excellently prepared to gather the harvest... It is necessary to build up the needed reserve of spare parts for the machines and to equip the combines with grain catchers and attachments for harvesting oil-plant crops and grass seeds. M.T.S. directors and collective farm boards must allocate the necessary transport facilities for unloading grain from the combine grain bins while in motion.

Many M.T.S. have already prepared their combines for the harvest. Combine repairs are already complete on the M.T.S. of Krasnodar Territory and the Azerbaidzhan and Georgian Republics, while they are 93% to 95% completed in the Ukraine Republic, Crimea and Grozny Provinces and the Dagestan Autonomous Republic. However, harvest preparations are unsatisfactory in a number of provinces, territories and republics. Combine repairs are being delayed in Chkalov, Saratov and Stalingrad Provinces and are slow in the central provinces and non-black earth part of the Russian Federation.

The local Soviets and agricultural agencies must take decisive steps for prompt completion of repairs on the harvesting machinery of the M.T.S. and state farms.

In former years a number of M.T.S. failed to care for tractors properly. For this reason some tractors went out of commission at the beginning of harvesting and many machines stood idle at the height of the harvest. This inevitably led to prolongation of the harvest period, caused losses of grain and resulted in delayed completion of other work such as working of the fallow, planting of winter crops, removal of stubble and fall plowing. Such shortcomings must not be allowed this year. ...

Special attention should be given to the selection, training and advanced training of combine operators and their helpers, mechanics, drivers and other technical personnel. It cannot be permitted that combines, tractors, flax pullers and trucks remain idle at the most crucial and responsible period of farm work because of a shortage of trained operators. ...

In preparing for the harvest special attention must be given to measures to combat grain losses. It is important not only to see that combines and other harvesting equipment operate at full capacity, but also to adjust them correctly, to eliminate the reasons for such losses as those caused by unmowed grain and unthreshed grain left in the straw.

... The experience of leading combine operators shows that it is possible to increase a combine's productivity 20% if it is unloaded while in motion. Hence every collective farm and M.T.S. should prepare trucks and carts to keep unloading the combines while in motion and haul away the grain. Combine harvesting with the cutter bars set low also reduces grain losses. At the same time it is essential to provide for the gleaning of all harvested fields. ...

Mechanized threshing floors have been set up on many collective farms this summer. ... With the aid of the M.T.S. every collective farm can mechanize grain cleaning on the threshing floor. ... In areas where moisture is high and the grain from the combine bunkers must be subjected to additional drying, stationary and mobile grain driers should be used. ...

M.T.S. directors and agricultural specialists must give comprehensive aid to the collective farms in preparing to gather the harvest. It should be borne in mind that amalgamation of the collective farms places increased responsibility on the heads of agricultural agencies for the quality of collective farm guidance. The conduct of the harvest on a large collective farm demands live, competent guidance, which depends upon a detailed, comprehensive work plan for every collective farm and M.T.S., for every tractor brigade and every field brigade. These plans should provide for full and correct use of all collective farm and M.T.S. funds and resources so that the harvest can be completed in time, obligations to the state fulfilled and seed supplies established.

In large-scale farming, when hundreds of collective farmers are working in the fields, it is especially necessary to have strict records of production, constant control over the quality of the work performed and correct listing of workdays. It is especially important that correct distribution of revenues in accordance with the Collective Farm Statutes be assured.

Prompt preparations for and conduct of the harvest without losses are of tremendous importance to further strengthening of the might of the Soviet state and to improvement in the material welfare of our people. The collective farm peasantry, M.T.S. workers and agricultural specialists will, under the leadership of the Bolshevist party, perform with honor the tasks confronting them in increasing the output of farm products.

FOR BUMPER COTTON CROPS IN ALL AREAS. (By U.S.S.R. Minister of Cotton Growing U. Yusupov. Pravda, June 26, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) The 1952 cotton deliveries must by 24% greater than last year. The main task facing the cotton-growing republics, provinces and districts is to ensure larger cotton crops. Particular demands are made on the districts and collective farms which are lagging behind in crop yield: they must catch up with the leading ones and deliver 80% to 100% more cotton than in 1951.

At present, work is being done to put 1,300,000 hectares of land on the new irrigation system. This year all collective and state farms will be ensured uninterrupted irrigation of cotton plants. Great help will be given the lagging collective farms. A higher level of mechanization of all agricultural work is envisaged in M.T.S. contracts with these collective farms. There has been much propaganda recently on advanced experience and scientific achievements.

The unfavorable weather conditions in some districts this spring caused an uneven and slow growth of the shoots; this necessitates special attention in caring for crops.

The leading cotton growers have overcome all dificulties and have already corrected the situation on their fields to a considerable degree. This is the case in Andizhan, Namangan and Bukhara Provinces of Uzbekistan, Leninabad Province of the Tadzhik Republic and the southern districts of Central Asia.

However, the care of the cotton plants is going unsatisfactorily in a large number of districts. This work is late in the Kazakh Republic, Kara-Kalpakia, Khorezm and Samarkand Provinces of

the Uzbek Republic, Tashauz Province of the Turkmenian Republic, and many Azerbaidzhan collective farms and Russian Republic cotton-growing districts. The collective farms of Stavropol Territory, the Dagestan Autonomous Republic and Rostov and Grozny Provinces have many shortcomings in caring for the plants.

This is the most important period in the care of the plants for ensuring the best possible crops. It is necessary to complete the thinning out of the cotton plants quickly in all areas, to weed the fields, ensure deep cultivation and hand hoeing and not to allow the spread of crop pests.

Exemplary care of crops must be carried out above all through highly productive use of tractors. Tractor-cultivators and cultivators in cotton-growing districts make it possible to cultivate the entire area of an irrigated zone in not more than 14 to 16 days, and an unirrigated zone in six to ten days. However, a number of districts take 20 to 25 days to cultivate.

Last year there were numerous instances of poor cultivation and trimming of plants with cultivators. Such instances are now being repeated in some places, particularly in the unirrigated area. This occurs because the agronomists and collective farm officials do not check up on the quality of cultivation, and the M.T.S. personnel do not keep their tractors in good repair or adopt a strict enough attitude toward tractor drivers.

The republics of Central Asia, Transcaucasia and Kazakhstan must give particular attention at this time to watering and fertilizing the cotton plants.

It is very important at this time to create the necessary conditions for highly productive work by collective and state farmers. An investigation has shown that many collective farms do not ensure a timely and correct issuing of advances in money and kind to the collective farmers for workdays completed. Some collective farm directors arbitrarily use these funds for other purposes. The network of children's institutions and well-equipped field camps is by no means adequately developed everywhere. Officials of collective and state farms must give constant attention to these matters.

Field work must be intensified through socialist competition among collective farmers, tractor drivers and state farmers, through organizing regular exchange of experience and rendering active assistance to the lagging farms.

(Editorial)—URGENT TASK FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS. (Pravda, June 26, p. 1. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... In many collective farms in Kazakhstan, the Ukraine and Voronezh, Tambov and certain other provinces the fodder base has until recently been far from adequate to the growth of stockbreeding. This has frequently created certain difficulties during the wintering period and lowered the productivity of livestock. Local officials who shift the solution of the fodder problem onto the shoulders of officials of animal husbandry farms are acting incorrectly. The creation of a permanent fodder base is a matter of great state importance, requiring the efforts of all collective farmers and equipment operators and the unflagging attention of Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies.

The 1952 state plan for the development of agriculture provides for a further increase in communal livestock with a considerable rise in its productivity. It is necessary to increase the milk yield and the wool clip and resolutely to improve all qualitative reproduction indices of the flock or herd. In order to carry out these tasks successfully, it is necessary primarily to strengthen the fodder base and to eliminate backwardness in fodder production and in the construction of livestock buildings in proportion to the growth of the communal herd. ...

Some provinces, territories and republics have begun mowing in an organized manner and are carrying it out at high speed. The collective farms of Grozny Province, for example, fulfilled the plan for hay harvesting 85% by June 15, and the collective farms of Azerbaidzhan 82%; during the same period Turkmenia overfulfilled the state target for the grass harvest by more than 100%.

Many districts, however, have not achieved the necessary tempo in fodder procurement and are harvesting the hay more slowly than last year. The tempo of mowing is low in the collective farms of the Kuban, the Crimea, the Kabardinian Autonomous Republic and Saratov and Stalingrad Provinces. The slowness of local officials in organizing fodder procurement can inflict great damage on communal stockbreeding. It is common knowledge that during the grain harvest the strain of work in the countryside will be many times greater than at present. It is necessary, therefore, to take resolute measures for a sharp increase in the tempo of fodder procurement.

The successful implementation of this important national economic measure depends to an immense degree on the organizational and mass political work of Party organizations among the collective farmers and equipment operators. Local Party agencies and village Communists and Young Communist League members must explain to all workers in the countryside that the formation of a permanent fodder base is one of the decisive conditions for fulfillment of the state animal husbandry plan. ...

Particular attention should be paid to the quality of the fodder delivered and to strict accounting and careful storing.

To fulfill the plan for storing fodder in each collective and state farm—such is the urgent task of agricultural workers.

(Feuilleton)—A DROP IN THE BUCKET. (By P. Dudochkin. Pravda, June 29, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) ... Tractor Driver Vasily Mikhailovich Gusev was satisfied. He had learned from personal experience what it means to be thrifty: he had managed to overfulfill all quotas with a considerable economy of fuel...The saved drops were turned into grams, grams into kilograms and kilograms into centners. Dozens of hectares were worked on the fuel saved above plan —that was the result of one man's thriftiness. ...

And meanwhile work was also going on in the office of Stoyantsy M.T.S. ...

A dust-covered car drove up. It was Comrade Mozhayev, Secretary of the Goritsy District Party Committee. ...

"What's new on the tractor brigades?" the secretary inquired.

"Vasily Gusev is saving up to ten kilograms of fuel a day through excellent quality of work! Alexander Filatov's brigade also exercises great thrift!" the director reported.

"The names of the shock workers are entered on the Honor Roll?"

"They are, Ivan Vasilyevich!"

"Extend the thanks of the district Party committee to the leading workers. Let them not be content with what they've achieved. Explain to them again, Comrade Kryzhov, that fuel economy is an important state matter." The secretary paused briefly and paced back and forth in the office. "By the way, Nikolai, can you see that my steed gets fed?" With a brief gesture he pointed to the car parked under the window.

"Gas, Ivan Vasilyevich?"

"Of course! In your business this is just a drop in the bucket!"

A brief note went immediately to the manager of the oil base. ... The file containing various notes and receipts on issuing fuel began to swell.

Here are several of them taken at random: "Give the district Party committee 20 kilograms of gas. Kryzhov." "Fill up the tank of the car belonging to the Kalinin Interdistrict Capital Repair Shop. Kryzhov." "To the oil base. Let the district Party committee have 32 kilograms of gas and two kilograms of oil. Acting M.T.S. Director Malyshev." ...

The leading operators, knowing well the value of every drop of fuel, came to the conclusion that their director was too generous at the state's expense. Their complaints reached the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture. Specialists came to the village of Stoyantsy and checked on the M.T.S. oil management. Kryzhov's generosity amazed even the most experienced inspectors. ...

While the representatives of the ministry were in Stoyantsy, Goritsy and Kalinin the officials of the province organizations pretended that they were terribly disturbed over the squandering of fuel. On June 5 the province agricultural administration issued the bombastic Order No. 383, administering a routine (the third in the last three years!) reprimand of Comrade Kryzhov and imposing penalties on other "philanthropists."

But then the representative of the ministry left and things quieted down; everything stayed the way it had been before his arrival.

One must say that the situation in general is such that the comrades in the province Party committee and the province executive committee should start thinking about it. As a start let them bring to light two figures from the official papers of the province agricultural administration: 600 and 100. These are tons of fuel. The first figure shows how much was squandered and overspent in Kalinin M.T.S. last year, and the second figure is for this year. And, let us add, with the help of officials of various ranks but of the same views: all this, they say, is a drop in the bucket!

(Feuilleton)—KHLESTAKOV IN KRIZHOPOL. (By A. Chernichenko. Pravda, July 1, p. 2. Complete text.) A stranger on foot turned up at the village late in the evening.

"I couldn't get to you by car because of the roads, so I had to use my own two feet," he replied to the questioning gazes of the collective farmers, whose interest had been aroused by the mud on their guest's boots.

The traveler stopped at one of the huts on the edge of the village. He said he was an official from the province center, and after supper inquired about conditions on the collective farm, asking several times about the names and patronymics of the chairmen of the collective farm and village Soviet. He inquired cautiously whether they had not perhaps violated the Collective Farm Statutes, and then asked who was the secretary of the Party organization.

Early in the morning the visitor headed for the village Soviet. Goncharuk, chairman of the village Soviet (and also secretary of the collective farm Party organization), was looking at the latest mail.

"Ah, Vasily Ivanovich! How are you?" the visitor said to him, as to an old acquaintance.

"Somehow I don't recall having seen you before," answered Goncharuk as he reached out his hand.

"You don't take long to forget the higher-ups," continued the visitor half joking, half serious. "Don't you remember when I delivered a lecture at the district conference for Party organization secretaries?"

"I guess I was attending to some personal business when you delivered the lecture—"

"Aha! You come for a seminar and then go about your personal affairs! But more about that later; right now let's get down to business. Right here," said the guest as he pointed to the left-hand pocket of his jacket, "I have 17 complaints about you. You're involved in some pretty bad goings-on, Comrade Goncharuk!"

Caught off guard by this unexpected and unpleasant news, Goncharuk let himself down heavily into his chair. At that moment Collective Farm Chairman Kulik entered.

"Good morning, Vasily Ivanovich. Why so gloomy?" he asked the village Soviet chairman in a friendly manner.

"Hello, Comrade Kulik. We have a visitor," Goncharuk replied to his friend in a very official tone as he pointed to his guest.

"Is this the chief violator of the Collective Farm Statutes?" asked the stranger in a hard tone as he shook Kulik's hand. "Why act so surprised? Here," he said as he pointed to the left-hand pocket of his jacket, "I have 22 complaints about you— I'll talk to you later, Comrade Goncharuk. Right now I want to inspect the collective farm records—"

The hurrying Kulik's face was flushed. He was depressed as he led the inspector to the collective farm administration building.

"Your private garden is also much bigger than the norm," continued the inspector. "Just who authorized you to expropriate collective farm land, to flout financial regulations and to commit other violations of the statutes? You'll go to court for all this!"

The collective farm chairman said nothing. The bookkeepers dropped their work and fixed their gazes on the terrible visitor. The latter immediately demanded the books, and as he thumbed through them he looked severely from time to time at the chairman and the accountant.

"This is it," thought Kulik, and decided to resort to his tested maneuver under such circumstances: to confess all his violations of the statutes and to ask for mercy. "I dare say my sincere confession will save me this time too."

"We are not without our shortcomings," Kulik said to the inspector. "A large operation, lots of worries; you can't look after everything. Judge for yourself: how can you turn down a request by the chairman of the village Soviet? So you write off products from the collective farm storeroom, you give some money, you release some of the collective farm hay— It's true, we were a little careless about the size of private garden plots; we didn't get around to putting that matter in order. We're all at fault here—"

The collective farm chairman gave explanations for his illegal actions and the inspector, making entries in a notebook, would say: "Of course, it might be that way and it might not." These words gave wings to and encouraged the violator of the statutes. Kulik began to hope that he would escape unscathed once more. Seizing a favorable moment he nudged a bookkeeper and whispered to him: "Run over to my house and tell my wife to get a meal ready. Understand?" The bookkeeper gave a nod to show that he understood perfectly and hastened to carry out the directive.

At the heat of the day Kulik said:

"Comrade Inspector, it will soon be past noon and you've been working steadily, without concern for your health. What's more, I haven't eaten a thing since morning—"

"True, one should take time off to eat," the inspector agreed, and several minutes later he, Kulik and Goncharuk, who had joined them on the way, entered the house of the collective farm chairman.

"No, thank you. I don't need a drink," said the inspector when Kulik offered him some vodka before dinner. Then he reconsidered and corrected himself. "You understand: I like to drink, but we are strictly forbidden to drink when we're on business—"

"Well, you wouldn't turn down a glass of wine, would you?"

"I can drink wine. Even monks do that," replied the inspector. After the third glass he was in such a good mood that he began to deliver speeches—defending violators of the statutes.

"Our job," said the inspector, "is not to punish but to educate people. But they are treating your case differently. They condemned Peter Gritsanyuk, for example. It's true that he did steal a lot of grain, but they really didn't have to make a court case of it."

"True, true, we were a little careless here," agreed the slightly crocked Goncharuk and Kulik.

"That's all right: we can fix it up," continued the guest. He recommended that a general meeting of the collective farmers be called and that a resolution be adopted asking clemency for Gritsanyuk.

And so the inspector's report was dropped.

A general meeting of the collective farmers was held the next day. The inspector delivered a report on educating violators of the Collective Farm Statutes, and Goncharuk, Kulik, principal of the seven-year school Nikolai Bugera and other previously prepared speakers delivered impassioned speeches. An appropriate resolution was finally adopted. In short, everything went as planned. But suddenly a hitch developed. The minutes had to be drawn up, and the secretary of the meeting asked for the name of the speaker. No one on the presidium knew.

"How should we enter your name and office in the minutes?" the secretary asked the speaker.

"Just write 'third secretary of the Vinnitsa Province Party Committee.'"

"But it would be better if we wrote your name—"

"Then put down Palamarchuk."

"Hold on there! I know the third secretary of the province committee personally. That's not his name— something's wrong here," exclaimed collective farmer Tomachenko, assistant secretary of the Party organization. "Did you check his papers?" he asked Goncharuk and Kulik on the side.

Confusion developed.

"You're the chairman of the village Soviet and secretary of the Party organization. You have more rights, so you should ask for his papers," Kulik said to Goncharuk in a whisper.

"Would you mind showing us your papers?" Tomachenko asked the speaker.

The speaker turned out not to have any papers showing his position. It was a fake inspector that had descended upon the

village. The collective farmers exposed the fly-by-night and also held up for ridicule those dupes in their midst who had temporarily been in the rascal's power.

The inquiry on Pavlenko (the fake inspector) showed that he had intended to embezzle collective farm funds, to take bribes from Kulik and Goncharuk and from the family of the condemned Gritsanyuk.

What is described above took place in the village of Krizhopol, in Tomashpol District, Vinnitsa Province. Similar instances occurred in the villages of Ignatkovo and Tsapovka in the same district.

Grigory Valyuk, First Secretary of the Tomashpol District Party Committee, likes to tell visitors about these amusing events in the life of the district. He does not realize that he himself is responsible for these events because of his lack of concern for training cadres in the spirit of Bolshevist vigilance.

(Feuilleton)—A DOZEN COMMISSIONS. (By N. Shtanko. Izvestia, July 1, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) A thief has been caught redhanded. The citizen who discovered the hand of the criminal in his pocket, and is therefore henceforth called the victim, drags the owner of the above-mentioned hand to the right place. Witnesses in a chorus act out the substance of the affair before a responsible person and demand retribution. The responsible person, however, pronounces profoundly:

"Is it so easy to seize and punish? Who acts in this manner? Better that we form a commission and let it decide what's what."

The commission patiently delves into the substance of the affair. Finally a statement is drawn up pointing out that the hand of the malefactor was indeed discovered in the pocket of the victim, but that it was placed there by the former is not proved by documents. The statement ends with the conclusion that the question should be handed over to yet another, more competent commission for final solution.

Does it happen this way in life? It seems that it does. We are still not rid of people who prefer to hide behind the back of "competent commissions."

It is common knowledge in Grozny that there are still important officials who are irresponsible in this respect. Obraztsov, an apiarist from Grozny District, for example, blanches and trembles at the very word "commission." And yet he is a former front-line fighter, stubborn and persistent in his work, an innovator whose name is known to apiarists in many provinces throughout the U.S.S.R.

But for about a year now he has had no time to study bees—he is mainly engaged in assembling a collection of documents to prove that he is not a thief and a liar.

Alexandrova, the head of the province apiary office, is convinced that Obraztsov is guilty of everything. True, he is a restless and uncomfortable person. Instead of sitting quietly, peacefully drinking tea with honey and awaiting the orders of officialdom, he thinks out new methods and criticizes people, no matter who they are, at meetings and in the newspapers. Gaguyev, director of the district agricultural department, tried to teach him a lesson, so he wrote about Gaguyev too. The officials of the province agricultural administration were forced to write to the newspaper that the facts had been confirmed, and Gaguyev was given a reprimand.

Alexandrova was very, very patient about all these "outrages," but she finally lost patience and decided to be free of Obraztsov. At first she accused him merely of adulterating the wax. A commission was of course immediately formed in the administration. Its members, putting aside all urgent business, studied the matter in detail and finally arrived at the conclusion that on the one hand the fact of adulteration of the wax by Obraztsov was not proven, but on the other hand no document proving that Obraztsov had no thought of the above-mentioned adulteration had been brought to light.

The matter did not end here. Getting together with the stifler of criticism Gaguyev, Alexandrova composed a report from which it was clear that it was a marvel how earth could still support Obraztsov. In the province agricultural administration this report produced so strong an impression that an order was issued forthwith.

On Sept. 10 Obraztsov came out of the hospital after treatment and found that for three days he had no longer been working in the district agricultural department. ...

Soon Comrade Obraztsov appealed to the province newspaper, on the pages of which appeared an article: "Reprisals for Criticism."

Obraztsov was reinstated in his job. The routine commission already formed on this occasion by the district Party committee confirmed the facts set forth in the article. Alexandrova did not lay down her weapons, however. Voluminous cavils were hurriedly dispatched to higher authorities. In them she made a really inspired effort to prove that Obraztsov was not an innovator, that he had indeed adulterated the wax, that he stole collective farm sugar and that he damaged the collective farm apiary.

It is impossible to say, or to describe with the pen, how many commissions sat after this, how much ink was wasted on composing various documents and opinions. The commissions did not confirm one of the accusations made by Alexandrova against Obraztsov.

To lighten the work of the new commission—the 12th, it seems—we consider it necessary to bring to its notice a fact which has escaped the field of vision of the former commissions. A responsible post has now been occupied in Grozny for six months by an exposed slanderer, a persecutor of innovators and a stifler of criticism. ...

THE NEW DIRECTOR. (By A. Kucheruk. Trud, June 30, p. 2. 1300 words. Condensed text:) On a March day in 1951, a phaeton with a pair of trotting stallions in harness rolled up to the Chumai state farm office.

Immediately the rumor went from mouth to mouth around the settlement:

"The new director has arrived. He's Fyodor Petrovich Berilo."

It very soon turned out that the new director, like a Shchedrin character, strictly followed the rule of "never acting by other means than measures."

These "measures" followed fairly rapidly one after the other, quite amazing the state farm workers with their originality.

After the first of them had been carried out, a costly piece of furniture acquired with state funds appeared in Fyodor Petrovich Berilo's quarters. A fresh "measure" followed. Fyodor Petrovich acquired considerable private property: a cow, several pigs, and sheep. Care of this livestock demanded a lot of work and fodder. Fyodor Petrovich decided that he was in no way obligated to trouble himself with such matters. The state farm had its own pasture lands. What was simpler than to turn the director's herd loose in them? No sooner said than done! The director's little cow, sheep and pigs were happily settled on the state farm pasture lands, but the milk, butter and meat went as before to the director's table. ...

In the state farm, and indeed in its chief department, the first section of the farm, there is a wine-making shop, and here Fyodor Petrovich decided to put a useful "measure" into practice—to surround the entire premises of the shop with a fence.

And so the fence was built; but strange! Just where the door was which led to the wine cellar the premises of the shop were left open not only to the penetrating winds of the steppe but also to human eyes. Automobiles soon began to stop almost daily at this attractive spot. In order to reach the state farm some made the long journey from Kishinev, others arrived from the district center at Vulkaneshty, others again from other cities in the republic. One could see here particularly often the Pobeda car of Grekul, former secretary of the Vulkaneshty District Committee.

The influx of tourists increased daily. The "tourists" loaded casks filled with wine into the cars and without paying a single kopek left the state farm, filled to overflowing with gratitude to Fyodor Petrovich. ...

But what he did quite recently—three or four months ago—overshadowed everything that had gone before.

The tremendous fields of the farm vineyards were girded with shelter belts planted by the hands of the workers. Young, shapely acacias stretched toward the sun, blocking the path of the dry winds. A person who walked among the avenues and roads of the young plantations felt at ease and comfortable.

He enjoyed the results of his own labor.

And all of a sudden, like thunder out of a clear sky, Berilo's command roared out:

"Cut them down!"

"Do you really mean it? Why?" the workers attempted to stop the director.

"Cut them down! I order it."

Within a few days there was not a single tree left on one side of the avenue leading to the first section of the farm. The plantings were barbarously destroyed over a stretch more than a kilometer in length.

But Berilo was not satisfied with this and repeated his "experiment" on another sector—in the region of the third section of the state farm.

And no one dared to tell Berilo that he was committing a crime. They knew very well how Berilo reacted to the slightest criticism of his acts.

Everyone remembered the story of the family of A. I. Glebov, the old Donets miner who worked as an accountant in the second section. His son Nikolai was a former front-line soldier. After finishing vintner's school he had been sent to the farm. Here he worked in the wine business of the second section and as chairman of the trade union committee Nikolai Glebov was among the foremost production workers. His portrait always hung on the Honor Board. Then, at a meeting, he criticized the director.

"I'll teach him!" mouthed Berilo.

And he did teach him. He not only "removed" the son, but also his father. The director also ousted Ivan Bolugorovsky, a good worker, and other honorable people. Scores of workers were compelled to go to other state farms.

And Berilo gets away with it. He has no cause for alarm. Victor Ionovich Melnik is manager of the Bessarabian Champagne Combine, to which the state farm is subordinated. And this chief of the combine, who a year ago settled in the neighborhood of the Kishinev wine factory, himself pulled an original trick. One day, coming onto the new shift, the workers of the factory were amazed: where a sports ground had been the day before, a tremendous shed for the combine manager's cow and pigs had been installed, and the other half of the ground had been plowed up for a kitchen garden.

According to modest calculations the construction of the shed cost the state no less than 10,000 rubles. Where did the factory athletes not appeal for aid? To whom did they not write? But all to no avail.

Melnik should have called Berilo to order. But Melnik himself in no way differs from Berilo. Who is to call them both to order? One should suppose that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Food Industry ought. It is up to the ministry.

Domestic Trade

Letter to the Editor: AGAINST TASTELESSNESS. (By Stalin Prize Winner N. Zhukov. Pravda, June 30, p. 3. Complete text:) Our beloved Moscow is becoming smarter and more beautiful each year. New houses, bridges and squares are going up, streets are being widened and asphalted and our cities are being planted with greenery. It is pleasant in the evening on the boulevards and in the parks of Moscow: neon signs gladden the eye and the streets and squares glitter with lights.

The layout of the Soviet city is intended to develop the esthetic tastes of the working people, to meet the increased demands of Soviet life. But this, unfortunately, is often forgotten by the individuals and organizations engaged in adorning Moscow streets and squares.

Of great importance to the appearance of Moscow is the motion picture poster. Not everywhere, however, do we find an exacting attitude toward it; not everywhere is there an understanding of its importance in advertising a film and affecting the appearance of a building or street. Usually one finds a good poster only alongside the Revolution Square subway station, while elsewhere—particularly on the outskirts of the city—they are mere hack work. Unfortunately the artists often choose episodes at random to provide the subject matter for their posters. For example, the poster at the Express Theater, where the film "Story of a Real Man" was recently shown, depicted the actor Kadochnikov in the role of Meresiyev crawling along, unshaven, at a moment of complete exhaustion. Such a poster distorts the ideological meaning of the film.

In the center of Moscow store windows occupy almost all the ground floors of the buildings and constantly attract the attention of passers-by. They must inform shoppers about what goods are available, advertise the quality of Soviet products and adorn the streets. Moscow store windows do not meet these requirements.

The layout of these windows mostly boils down to putting behind glass everything that is on sale in the store, and such overloading of the windows with goods is to be observed in almost all stores selling food and manufactured goods. For example, is it necessary to display models of carcasses and fill up the whole window with ugly stumps, as has been done in the butcher shop on the corner of Pushechnaya Street and Dzerzhinsky Square?

As a rule windows are dressed by the salesmen—or by anyone else—and therefore look ugly. For example, the window of Delicatessen No. 41 on Kuznetsky Most is badly laid out. At No. 4 Gorky Street until recently four large windows contained only eight forlorn baskets of paper flowers.

Great attention must be paid to the windows of stores selling durable goods, and especially to those of producers' cooperative stores.

On the streets and squares of the capital there are now many neon signs, adorning night-time Moscow and advertising stores, food industry products, etc. But the design of these signs is still poorly thought out.

One often meets instances of unsuccessful sign design. A neon sign on Dzerzhinsky Square reads: "When you go out, switch off electrical appliances. In case of fire ring 01."

Unquestionably this is a necessary sign, and by day it looks appropriate and serves a purpose. Comes the night, however, and variously striped neon figures begin to flash with joyful brilliance "— 01 — In case of fire ring 01—01—01." Champagne or perfume can be advertised in this way, but a sign conveying a serious warning cannot be so "playful." Also, one comes across signs which are out of order because of technical defects: sometimes letters disappear, distorting the words and their meaning.

It is essential to adopt an exacting attitude toward illuminated signs, taking into account the architecture of the building and the placement of the sign. The sign at No. 22 Pushkin Street looks good: those who set it up took account of the special architectural features of the building, the size of their advertisement and its form and color.

But more often than not signs and illuminated advertisements are placed at random. Sometimes they merely fill up blank fences and walls. We must start work on standard designs for the advertisements of different trade organizations. The example of the Tobacco Sales Trust emphasizes this. All its stores and stands are laid out in accordance with a single standardized plan drawn up by V. S. Kondratyev. It is obvious that this is better than the lack of coordination which characterizes the present layout of many stores.

Preparation of standard plans and mass production of standard elements of design will considerably raise the artistic level of posters and allow us to dispense with incompetent "artists" and casual workers who propagate banality and bad taste. It will also save millions of rubles in designing costs.

It is time to put all design work on a state basis, have done with the amateur work which still flourishes and enlist artistic organizations in this task. The Moscow Union of Artists has a designers' subsection—surely it is its direct duty to overcome hack work and tastelessness.

Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, and all our cities must have artistic streets and squares which satisfy the growing esthetic tastes of the working people.

Letter to the Editor: IMPROVE WORK OF SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL UNION OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES. (By V. Yankin, Moscow representative of Yakut Republic Consumers' Cooperative. Izvestia, June 26, p. 3. 500 words. Summary:) Three years ago consumers' goods reached the northern parts of the Yakut Autonomous Republic

either via railroad to warehouses of the Yakut Consumers' Cooperative and from there by water or road to the districts, or by sea from Murmansk or Archangel to the mouths of the Anabar and Yana Rivers, where they waited for the next navigation season and were distributed the following winter by reindeer or dog team. The organization by the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of an office for handling small wholesale purchases, haberdashery, perfume and cosmetics, cultural goods and household articles has resulted in greatly improved supplying of the rural consumers' cooperatives, village and district stores and other trade enterprises of the Far North. Goods are now sent by parcel post over combined rail, water and air routes and now reach even most remote areas in two to three months instead of 19 to 20. The Mail Order Cooperative shipped district consumers' cooperatives and district and village consumers' societies of Yakutia 6,500,000 rubles' worth of items in 1951 and almost 7,000,000 rubles' worth during five months of 1952. This organization could handle a still greater volume and orders could be better and more rapidly filled if it had an adequate warehousing center.

The Mail Order Cooperative should have established direct ties with suppliers and concluded contracts with them. It has not done so, and almost all items are obtained from the warehouses of the chief administrations of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives in single lots. This makes it impossible for the Mail Order Cooperative to influence the suppliers, which adversely affects selection, packaging and regularity of deliveries. Orders are filled in 45 to 60 days instead of 15.

Packaging does not meet retailing requirements. Buttons, for example, come 100 to 300 of a single color to a box, thread 25 skeins of a single shade to a box, and fishhooks 1000 of a single size to a box. Assortment in the shipments must also be considerably expanded.

The interests of northern consumers require that permission be granted to receive shipments of greater weight than usual, especially in cases where objects cannot be dismantled.

Cities

WITHOUT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ADVANCED EXPERIENCE. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kucheruk. Trud, June 24, p. 2. 800 words. Condensed text:) Kishinev—Several months ago Kishinev Trust No. 2. of the Moldavian Ministry of Housing and Public Construction completed a four-story apartment house on Lenin Prospect. From the outside the building is very beautiful. The inhabitants of Kishinev admire the columns and the mosaic decoration. But one has only to go into any apartment and the good impression is immediately dissipated. Tenants complain of dozens of instances of unfinished work: the wallboard is badly fitted, doors and windows have cracked and floors are carelessly laid and badly varnished. More than 150 cases of unfinished work have been revealed in the house, and the majority have as yet not been eliminated.

There are many such instances. Cases of unfinished, poor-quality work are a frequent phenomenon in the work of Moldavian builders.

To a great extent the republic committee of the Public and Housing Construction Workers' Trade Union (Chairman, T. Yermakov) is responsible for this. It has forgotten the resolutions of the sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions and does not direct the efforts of those engaged in competition to the struggle for qualitative indices. ...

At construction sites in Kishinev and other cities in the republic hundreds of advanced people are striving to lower work costs. Comrade Kyssa and Comrade Mikhailov, bricklayers, are erecting a block of 120 apartments in Kishinev. Applying the prefabricated method of building walls, they have increased labor productivity three to four times, improved the quality of work and achieved great economy of materials. Comrade Mikhailov's brigade, for example, is saving up to 25 rubles per cubic meter of brickwork. Comrade Voronin's plastering brigade at the Moldavian Light Industry Construction Trust has also achieved excellent results. Day after day it is fulfilling two norms per shift and doing high-quality work. During the past four months alone the brigade has saved 253 kilograms of cement and 113 kilograms of alabaster.

Many other advanced builders are also working in this way. Relying on these people, the republic committee could have organized competition everywhere to lower construction costs. Comrade Yermakov, however, did not want to trouble himself with new cares.

In the builders' competition there is, as before, much formalism. Here is a characteristic example. Standard pledges are drawn up in the office for workers erecting a block of 120 apartments. They contain only one item—the percentage of plan fulfillment. Quality of work and lowering of costs are not mentioned by so much as one word. These forms are then brought to the workers for signature. ...

The Moldavian Republic Trade Union Council is well informed of what goes on at construction sites. At the beginning of the year the trade union council Presidium, having heard the reports of Comrade Skulsky, republic Minister of Housing and Public Construction and Comrade Yermakov, chairman of the republic trade union committee, subjected their work to severe criticism and demanded that the situation be corrected. The trade union council's resolution, however, remained unfulfilled.

MORE CARE FOR CITY'S NEEDS. (By Staff Correspondent G. Vasilyev. Izvestia, June 25, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Chardzhou—In the last decade the city of Chardzhou has been transformed into a large industrial center. New factories have been built and old ones reconstructed. On the bank of the Amu-Darya is the important port of the Central Asian Navigation Line and one of the main transfer points for the Main Turkmenian Canal construction project. The number of workers in the city has increased. Houses, cultural and educational centers and service institutions are needed.

The state has allotted large sums for construction work in Chardzhou. However, they have not always been used fully or wisely. The city Soviet executive committee has not paid enough attention to improvements in Chardzhou and has not fulfilled the housing plans.

At a meeting of the Turkmenian Republic Council of Ministers last July, the republic government pointed out serious shortcomings on the part of the city Soviet executive committee in directing economic and cultural construction work and worked out measures for giving concrete assistance to Chardzhou. Checkup on the fulfillment of the Council of Ministers' resolution was entrusted to an organizational-instructors' group.

Almost a year has passed, but there have been almost no changes in the work of the city executive committee.

The city Soviet executive committee is little concerned with improving the work of local industrial enterprises, which produce goods of low quality. The time has long been ripe for expanding the production of bricks for housing construction needs. The raw materials exist. The reconstruction of several enterprises is all that is needed. But this has not been done.

One of the reasons for the city executive committee's poor work is the unsatisfactory leadership of the Chardzhou Province Soviet Executive Committee and the republic's Soviet agencies.

The city Soviet executive committee regularly submits its plans and reports of meetings to the province executive committee, but it never receives any comment on them.

The chairman and vice-chairman of the city Soviet executive committee were recently relieved of their duties. A resolution was passed to give concrete assistance to the Soviet and to the new heads of its executive committee. However, this resolution was forgotten.

Young officials need help, but the higher organizations give them poor guidance.

Letter to the Editor: STORY OF A FAULTY BUILDING. (By G. Shtele, official in the Ministry of Inland Shipping. Pravda, June 27, p. 2. 450 words. Summary:) Feverish work was in progress on the seven-story apartment building at 39 Kalyayevskaya Street in Moscow last December. The Ministry of Inland Shipping and its construction administration were hurrying to finish the apartment house in order to complete the 1951 plan, and indeed the residential part of the apartment house was turned over to a state commission, with a favorable report, at the end of December. The families of inland shipping personnel waited impatiently to move in, but days and weeks passed and the apartment house was not occupied.

Only at the end of April did the tenants begin to move in. The happy mood of the new residents rapidly changed for the worse, however. The gas did not work; the elevators were not ready for operation, and permanent wiring was lacking, while electric lights glowed dimly in the rooms and sometimes there was no light at all. The quality of a number of the completed jobs was low. Ground slag instead of cement had been used on the balconies opening on the courtyard, so that dirt and dust flew into the rooms. Hardwood floors were uneven and in some instances had buckled.

Having made an uncompleted apartment building available for occupancy, the Ministry of Inland Shipping did not undertake to maintain it right away. Comrade Sobolev, Director of the Moscow Construction Administration, took away all maintenance personnel because he considered the building completed and occupied, with the result that the stair wells and entrances to the building were not swept for more than a month and heaps of rubbish accumulated in the courtyard. Tenants appealed to the ministry's economic administration but Comrade Yegorov, director of the administration, has paid no attention.

One wonders how a state commission could have accepted the building with a favorable report in December, 1951, if it had not been completed. How could the Moscow Soviet's Architecture and Planning Administration permit occupancy of a seven-story building if the elevators were not ready, the gas did not work and permanent wiring had not been installed? The Moscow Soviet set deadlines for eliminating these shortcomings when it permitted occupancy, but all the deadlines have gone by and the shortcomings have remained.

HIGHEST BUILDING IN EUROPE. (By I. Vasilyev. Trud, June 15, p. 1. 1000 words. Condensed text:) At night the blue sparks of electrowelding and dozens of powerful searchlights on metal towers brightly illuminate the territory of the old Zaryadye—one of the most ancient parts of the capital. The reflections from electric lights form a quaint pattern on the Moscow River and on the fortress wall of the Kitai Gorod [Chinese City], crumbling with age.

Construction of a new 47-story office building is now going on here. This will be the highest building in Europe! Dozens of buildings are being torn down and whole streets and alleys are disappearing. Velikaya Street, formerly the trading center of the Zaryadye, and Mokrinsky Pereulok no longer exist. Thousands of inhabitants have already left the Zaryadye and taken apartments in new multistory buildings.

The tall administrative building will occupy the whole Zaryadye. It will rise above the Moscow River in five square masses a height of almost 30 meters. Its interior will comprise 1,250,000 cubic meters. The colossal building's facades will be on Red Square, Moscow Embankment, Razin Street and Kitaisky Proezd. A 70-meter spire, faced with golden glass tiles and crowned with the coat of arms of the U.S.S.R., will be set on the central tower of the building. To gauge this building's gigantic size, suffice it to say that the tower alone, with the spire and coat of arms, will equal the height of the tall hotel being built on Komsomolskaya Square. ...

In two and one-half years the new, shining building, soaring to the skies with its golden spire, will rise high above historic Red Square.

Medicine and Public Health

BEHIND A 'FAVORABLE' FIGURE.—Chief Cultural Goods Trade Administration Gives Poor Service to Crimea Health Resorts. (By Staff Correspondent S. Makarov. Trud, June 24, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Simferopol-Yalta—Recently the Crimea office of the Chief Cultural Goods Trade Administration sent to Moscow a routine report, which would seem to indicate that matters were under control at the office. The May turnover plan was fulfilled 104.1%. Many, many shortcomings lie concealed behind this favorable percentage, however.

The dinner menu at Miner Sanatorium, Yalta includes many meat, dairy and flour dishes which the doctors say are tasty, nourishing and full of calories, but one wonders why there are no radishes or cucumbers, which have been available for a long time in the Crimea. And where are the strawberries and cherries?

The neighboring sanatorium, No. 7 of the Central Council of Trade Unions, offers a supper which is no less filling than the dinner at Miner Sanatorium but is equally dreary. It likewise offers no fresh fruit or vegetables. The sanatorium does not have its own garden and is completely dependent on the Chief Cultural Goods Trade Administration. It continues to receive dried potatoes, cabbage and beets.

"We're tired of writing down our complaints: they bounce off the administration like peas off a wall," says one of the guests.

The sanatorium did not receive a single kilogram of fresh potatoes, cucumbers, carrots, cabbage or fruit in May, and the administration allocated it only 30 kilograms of sauerkraut for the whole winter.

The resorts mentioned above are not an exception, nor are fruit and vegetables the only things involved. Visitors to resorts along the entire south shore of the Crimea will not find soap dishes or toothbrush cases, nor do the stores carry such items as sweatshirts, socks, safety razors or cheap brands of cigarettes. The officials of the Crimea office of the Chief Cultural Goods Trade Administration consider such items "trifles."

One can often hear the following sort of dialogue at the Yalta division's Wave Cafe:

"A bottle of lemon soda, please."

"We have none."

"Then mineral water, please."

"None of that either."

"Fruit juice?"

"Not available."

But just alongside the cafe the pavilion and booth of this same administration have all the fruit drinks, mineral water and canned fruit cocktail a person could want.

Comrades Golenishchev, Kirsanov, Slavshchik and Muravyova of the Crimea office came to the south shore supposedly to take steps to eliminate irregularities, but they did nothing, and it is not certain whether they came for this purpose or for a holiday.

The office has an extensive trade network on the south shore of the Crimea, the Yalta division alone having an annual volume of 150,000,000 rubles. However, trade standards are very low here. Most of the stores are poorly equipped and have undecorated windows and no advertisements. The Central Store in Alushta reminds one of a warehouse and has soap stacked beside cheese and boot polish beside chocolate.

The grocery warehouse of the Yalta division is unique. The second story of the building is occupied by 18 apartments with verandas opening on the courtyard. Everything from laundering shirts to cleaning carpets goes on here, while groceries for 70 resorts are shipped from the courtyard every day.

Two months ago the fourth plenary session of the Crimea Province Trade Union Council noted in its resolution on stores and restaurants that the Chief Cultural Goods Trade Administration (Comrade Nekrasov) was doing poor work in developing its network in the sanatoriums and resort settlements and that it had disrupted service to guests at sanatoriums and rest homes.

And what is the situation now? The province trade union council does not know. The same resolution provided for activating the council's commission for public control over stores and restaurants, but it seems that this commission has not begun working yet. It lacks a chairman. The Crimea Province Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in State Stores and Restaurants is equally negligent.

(Feuilleton)—PROPPED-UP AUTHORITY. (By B. Shelepenkov and A. Kolchinsky. Izvestia, June 29, p. 2. 800 words. Condensed text:) Gorky—Lydia Alexandrovna and Mikhail Adrianovich, as often happens between colleagues working in the field of public health, differed seriously in their outlook on several questions.

Lydia Alexandrovna, for example, thought that the chief physician of the city hospital was permitting serious mistakes in his work and that in the public interest he should be dismissed and the hospital's chief accountant brought to trial.

Mikhail Adrianovich, on the other hand, saw nothing bad in the work of the officials of the city hospital.

"Unhealthy manifestations must be localized," he emphasized

"And any talk about such manifestations in the city hospital must also be localized and held in restraint."

"This is a strange kind of isolation!" exclaimed Lydia Alexandrovna. "In my opinion one should not hide one's dirty linen but wash it in public."

Here it must be said that Mikhail Adrianovich and Lydia Alexandrovna stand on different rungs of the official ladder: he is director of the Bogorodsk City Public Health Department, and she is a humble nurse in charge of the tuberculosis ward.

Whose opinion received support from above?

The court decision gave an exhaustive answer to this question. Comrade Bolotnova's warnings about misconduct in the city hospital were fully confirmed, and those guilty of plundering state funds were punished. ...

But this did not suit the director of the city's public health department. ... Within a week after the memorable court session he saw to it that Senior Nurse L. A. Bolotnova, who until then had more than once earned his thanks, was dismissed.

Naturally the dismissal was "justified." The nurse, who was looking after the patient's linen, refused to take on additional duties involving the handling of food. Although she did not have a specialized medical education, the nurse in charge understood that the proposed combination of duties would be contrary to the laws of sanitation. Convinced of her rightness, she complained to the trade union organization about her unjust dismissal.

After hearing both sides of the case Comrade Zaitseva, chairman of the district trade union committee, was in a very embarrassing position. The truth is that Zaitseva never formed an opinion of her own in any given concrete situation. She operated on only one principle in all cases: authority is always right.

"My duty is not to undermine, but to prop up and strengthen the authority of the administration," she sermonized.

The officials of the province public health department also hastened to write in support of the shaken authority of Comrade Vinokurov. And the letters they wrote had their effect. When the case reached the courts...the people's judge surrendered: let it be as the esteemed Mikhail Adrianovich Vinokurov wishes.

The honor of the director's uniform was saved. But how irreproachable was this uniform? Did the trade union officials, the people's court and the officials of the province public health department have to act against their consciences and withhold justice in order to support the dubious authority of a public health official who had gone too far?

What kind of authority is this that has to be propped up?

(Obituary)—ACADEMICIAN N. D. STRAZHESKO. (Izvestia, July 1, p. 4. 250 words. Condensed text:) Outstanding scientist and doctor Nikolai Dmitriyevich Strazhesko, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences and the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences and Hero of Socialist Labor, has passed away at the age of 76.

Soviet medicine has lost one of its outstanding representatives in N. D. Strazhesko. Having begun his scientific work in the great I. P. Pavlov's laboratory, N. D. Strazhesko brilliantly mastered the methods of physiological research. Together with fellow scientists he successfully worked out and solved a number of very difficult problems in the treatment of cardiac, vascular, digestive and other diseases. ...

He worked out a scientific theory of rheumatism which showed the close connection of this disease with sepsis and endocarditis. ...

—U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences;
U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences;
U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health and
Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences.

Science

ALL-SOVIET MEETING ON PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY. (Izvestia, July 1, p. 1. Complete text:) An all-Union conference on problems of psychology, called by the Presidium of the Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, opened in Moscow June 30.

Psychologists, pedagogues and physiologists are taking part in the conference.

Russian Republic Minister of Education I. A. Kairov gave the opening address.

The conference should begin a broad creative discussion of the most important problems of psychology.

Two reports are on the agenda: a report by A. A. Smirnov, Director of the Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences' Institute of Psychology and Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, on "The State of Psychology and Its Reorganization on the Basis of I. P. Pavlov's Teaching," and a report by B. M. Teplov, Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, "On the Objective Method in Psychology."

(Editorial)—OVERCOME THE LAG IN PSYCHOLOGY. (Literaturnaya gazeta, June 28, p. 1. 1500 words. Condensed text:) ... Not only has the lag in psychology not been overcome recently, but the incompatibility of psychological views with the principles of Marxist-Leninist theory and the teaching of Pavlov has become still more manifest. The conference of psychologists held in Tbilisi in April, 1952, showed that a large group of Georgian psychologists is working out an essentially idealistic theory. Psychologists in Moscow and other cities are not holding broad discussions of the topical problems of their science, and so far they have not developed any creative discussions.

A few items on psychological problems which have appeared in the press indicate that leading representatives of this science do not have any clear-cut and definite views on its cardinal problems, such as, for example, the object of psychology, the methods of psychological research, the interrelation of language and thought, etc. The attempt of Uchitelskaya gazeta in 1951 to conduct an exchange of opinions on topical problems of psychology was unsuccessful. The articles published revealed the lack of a positive program, and the authors confined themselves to general considerations, the meaning of which boiled down to a desire to combine psychology with the study of higher nervous activity, without indicating concrete methods of establishing this connection. Many important problems were not even touched upon in these articles.

Several books on psychology were published after the appearance of J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics and the joint session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Academy of Medical Sciences. One would think that the authors of these books would have approached the problems of their science in a new manner and considered them in the light of Stalin's works and the teaching of I. P. Pavlov. Certain psychologists, however, have come into conflict with the Stalinist teaching on language and thought and with the basic principles of Pavlov's teaching. This is true in particular of N. N. Volkov's monograph "Perception of Object and Pattern," which treats the problems of the psychology of cognition in an anti-Pavlovian spirit and, in contradiction to Stalin's teaching on the direct connection between thought and language, puts forward the concept of certain "wordless" judgments. ...

At the present time, when discussion of the theoretical problems of psychology is becoming particularly acute, psychologists have special need of the assistance of philosophers. The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute, however, is devoting manifestly insufficient attention to these important problems. For 18 months now the institute's research plan has mentioned the work "The Philosophical and Natural-Science Foundations of Soviet Psychology," the need for which is felt by the broad masses of Soviet scientists, teachers and students. Yet not even the prospectus of this work has been completed.

The magazine Voprosy filosofii began a discussion on psychology. It would have been desirable that this discussion should be fruitful and not spread out over too long a period, as happened with the discussion of problems of logic. ...

The need for broad creative discussions on the pressing problems of psychology has become urgent. Representatives of other branches of science, especially philosophers and physiologists, must take an active part in these discussions.

J. V. Stalin's inspired work "Marxism and Problems of Lin-

guistics," which raised the science of society, thought and language to new heights, is of exceptional importance in overcoming the lag in Soviet psychology.

Relying on the Marxist-Leninist teaching about consciousness and basing themselves on the successes of Pavlov physiology, our psychologists have every opportunity to overcome the lag in their science and develop it creatively. Implementing the instructions of Comrade Stalin to the effect that freedom of criticism and the clash of opinions are the law of development of Soviet science, our psychologists must put an end to the theoretical confusion in problems of their science and direct their researches toward solving topical problems closely connected with the practice of building communism.

ONE-VOLUME DICTIONARY OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE. (Literaturnaya gazeta, June 17, p. 1. Complete text:) The State Foreign and National Dictionary Publishing House has issued the second, augmented edition of S. I. Ozhegov's one-volume dictionary of the Russian language. The dictionary contains 52,000 words of the contemporary Russian literary language.

In addition to the basic vocabulary of the Russian language the dictionary includes new words which have come into common usage. It gives definitions of individual words and indicates the stylistic peculiarities of their use. The preface gives instructions on correct pronunciation.

History

DOCUMENTS REVEAL THE TRUTH.—What Materials Found in Latvian Central State Archives Tell. (Cina [Struggle, daily organ of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and Republic Supreme Soviet, published in Latvian in Riga], June 24, p. 4. 2200 words. Condensed text:) The historians of bourgeois Latvia, fulfilling the social orders of the bourgeoisie, distorted the facts in order to create artificially various legends about events connected with the establishment of so-called "independent" Latvia. ... To make sure that the truth would not be revealed they kept all documents on the period under seven seals.

Now that all the secret archives are available to Soviet researchers, more and more new documents are being found showing the events of that time in their true light and completely refuting the myths created by the bourgeois falsifiers of history. ... Here are a few excerpts from these documents:

"Protocol of the Provisional Government Session of Jan. 2, 1919:

'***Finally, the Latvian people have strong Bolshevist sympathies, which prevents organization of a strong army. The situation can be changed only if we receive sufficient aid from outside, that is, from the Allies.'"

Immediately after the workers had rallied under the Bolshevist party's leadership, and the Latvian Red Army regiments had liberated Riga on Jan. 3, 1919, from the German Landeswehr and a few numerically insignificant companies of bourgeois nationalists, the greater part of Ulmanis' "Provisional Government" and "National Council" boarded a British transport protected by Admiral Sinclair's fleet and went to foreign countries looking for "aid" against the Latvian people. Another, smaller part went to Liepaja in a train protected by German Army bayonets.

Conditions in Liepaja are revealed by the protocol of the bourgeois Ulmanis government's Jan. 7, 1919, session:

"***It is found that the situation in Liepaja is insecure, and the majority of Latvians sympathize with Bolshevism. To stabilize the situation in the city would be possible only by establishing a military dictatorship. In the countryside conditions are also unfavorable." ...

Therefore the hated bourgeois "Provisional Government" and "National Council," as early as between January and March, 1919, could be and was saved only with the help of British, American and French robbers and the German general Count von der Goltz's bandits. ...

Here is an excerpt from the bourgeois Provisional Government's Jan. 8, 1919, session protocol:

"***resolved: to send a delegation to the Allies to ask for help in weapons and manpower, and to settle the question of monetary and material assistance." ...

The Western imperialists who wanted to strengthen their positions on the Baltic coast willingly extended help to the Latvian counterrevolutionaries.

As we know, in the historical circumstances of that time, the domestic and foreign counterrevolutionary forces succeeded in overthrowing the Soviet regime and establishing bourgeois rule in our republic. ...

The Latvian bourgeoisie were well aware that in 1919 they gained power only with the help of British, American, French and German armed intervention.

In the Ulmanis' government's June 28, 1919, protocol we read:

"***The Prime Minister expresses his satisfaction that the Latvian Provisional Government can again resume its activities; he also wishes to express his thanks to the Allies as well as to Estonia and Lithuania for effective aid extended to the Latvian government." ...

The so-called "Latvian Army" at that time was only one of many armed bands organized by American, British and French imperialists to fight the Soviet regime. In addition to American officers and British and French sailors, in the cities occupied by the bourgeoisie one also met the remnants of the German Army—von der Goltz's Landeswehr, Prince Liven's Russian White Guards and Bermont's Russian monarchists. Like a pack of dogs fighting for a bone thrown them by their master, all these armed bandits were ready at any moment to jump at each other. The historians of bourgeois Latvia attempted to picture this uninterrupted brawling as their army's struggle against foreign aggressors. As soon as the real masters—the generals representing the American, British and French imperialists—raised their voice, a wonderful silence and cooperation was established in this pack of dogs. ...

How much was written in its time on the fight against Bermont! But how carefully they maintained silence on the support given to the same Bermont on the orders of the Allies. Today irrefutable proof of that help has been found—the protocol of Ulmanis' extraordinary cabinet session of June 17,1919:

"***The Prime Minister announces that according to reliable reports there is in Jelgava a 3000-man Liven Army group led by officer Bermont (a German) which no longer obeys Liven's orders. This group, supported by the German military command, is ready to march to Riga. To avoid this, the Allies have proposed moving this group (under a British officer's command) to Liepaja military port, whence they can be sent against the Bolsheviks. In addition, this group needs material help, and therefore the British military representatives ask that we allocate 700,000 marks for the use of the afore-mentioned group.***"

Ulmanis' Cabinet, of course, agreed to the "request"—actually an order—of the British generals. The adventurer Bermont, an agent of German imperialism with British and American support, received 700,000 marks in subsidies. ...

After a few years foreign imperialists began demanding that the Latvian government pay for the aid received. ... On this question an extensive correspondence developed which allows us today to see the real nature and cost of this Anglo-American "aid," which was glorified in a many-voiced chorus by Latvian bourgeois historians.

"***Among materials received there were some which we did not need at all, and some which were rejected as completely unserviceable," writes a friend of Ulmanis' War Minister, Col. Laimins. "However, these goods were also accepted, since the suppliers did not permit any choice. At the time these materials were received, it was believed that there would be no obligation to pay for at least a part of them." ... In the bill for goods received from "Liquidation des Stocks Américains" various items are included which were completely unserviceable, but for these too Latvia was expected to pay 2,175,839.60 francs. The content of these bills reminds one very much of the goods received from America by the Marshallized West European countries today. Now, as in the past, foreign businessmen are trying to get rid of unwanted garbage at the expense of their "allies," asking from them great sums in foreign currency. ...

The real purpose of these cargoes is best shown by one item on the bill—handcuffs. From their experience in colonial countries the British and American imperialists knew that this item would find wide application in bourgeois Latvia in the suppression of the people's struggle against the nationalist bourgeoisie.

RESTORATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS. (Komsomolskaya pravda, June 27, p. 2. Complete text:) Minsk—The Belorussian Republic Council of Ministers' Architectural Administration is carrying out important work on the restoration and reconstruction of monuments of ancient architecture.

The cathedral of St. Sophia at Polotsk is being repaired. The builders are restoring two towers and the roof and are painting the building. At Kamenets in Brest Province a stone tower built in the 13th century will be restored. The inside staircases and tile work are now being repaired. Ancient architectural monuments are also being repaired in Gomel, Grodno, Slutsk and other cities in Belorussia.

Education

In Local Young People's Newspapers: ON 'PERENNIAL' STUDENTS. (Komsomolskaya pravda, June 22, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The Ukraine newspapers Molod Ukrainy [Youth of the Ukraine] and Stalinskoye plemya [Stalin Generation] have published a letter from a group of excellent students, graduates of the Shevchenko State University in Kiev and the Kiev Polytechnic Institute. They write that thanks to the solicitude of the Party and the Soviet government all conditions have been created in our country for study on a high level.

However, not all students make honest use of the great right to education by fulfilling their duty to the state in a conscientious manner after they have entered higher educational institutions. Some of them study in a mediocre manner from year to year, artificially delaying their graduation and transfer to independent work. They live off their parents and occupy places in higher educational institutions to no purpose at all. ...

At the university they call Yuri Grishko a perennial student. He was transferred to the university from an agricultural institute, where he had had difficulty in completing two courses. Here too he receives poor grades, regularly fails to attend lectures and violates discipline. The Young Communists in the course asked the rector's office to expel Grishko from the university, but no attention was paid to their request.

By many examples the writers of the letter show what damage is inflicted on the education of youth by certain responsible officials who extend their protection to student idlers. ...

Boris Pyasetsky studied at Kiev Secondary School No. 131 for many years and then for some reason transferred to the tenth grade of School for Working Youth No. 8. Here he received a gold medal and was admitted without examination to the Mikoyan Technological Institute of the Food Industry in Kiev. Six months later he was expelled for lack of academic progress. Thus it is perfectly clear that the gold medal was awarded to a person who did not merit it. The Ukraine Republic Ministry of Education must have known this, since the director of the department of schools for working youth was P. I. Pyasetsky, the father of Boris Pyasetsky.

Unfortunately, as the newspaper points out, this is not the only case in which school principals have fawned on their superiors. ...

Citing the above cases, Stalinskoye plemya pointedly raises the question of the extent to which lack of principle and abuse of their official position by certain officials harms the education of youth.

HISTORY OF MOSCOW UNIVERSITY. (Literaturnaya gazeta, June 26, p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) A group of students of Moscow State University has set about composing a detailed history of the oldest institution of higher learning in our country. Publication of the history is set for the 200th anniversary of the Moscow State University, which will occur in 1955.

It is proposed to issue the history of the university in two volumes...

The first will describe in detail the role of the university and its professors and students in the democratic and revolutionary liberation movement in Russia. It will include interesting material on the existence of a clandestine Bolshevist organization in the university in 1905. The second volume will be devoted to the activity of the university during the Soviet regime.

Professors, graduate students and students of the faculty of history will take part in compiling the history.

FACULTY OF JOURNALISM AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY.* (Pravda, June 27, p. 2. Complete text:) With the new academic year a faculty of journalism will open at the Lomonosov State University in Moscow. Two departments are being formed under the new faculty: a newspaper and an editorial and publishing department. The plan is to accept 125 students each year.

The Moscow Printing Institute will concentrate on training technical personnel for the printing and publishing industry. The institute will consist of faculties of printing technology and printing machinery construction and engineering-economic and layout departments. This year 300 students will be accepted in the day and evening sessions of the institute.

The Arts

ON CERTAIN SHORTCOMINGS IN WORK OF UNION OF SOVIET ARTISTS. (By Corresponding Member of U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts P. Sysoyev. Izvestia, July 1, p. 3. 950 words. Summary:) The artistic tastes of Soviet people are constantly being raised, and increased demands are being made on the artists. However, the guidance of creative work is still weak in the Union of Soviet Artists of Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Armenia and a number of Russian Republic provinces. The necessary attention is not given to the ideological and political education of their members.

The plenary session of the Union of Soviet Artists' organizational committee, held this past spring, disclosed a number of shortcomings in the organizational and creative work of the Union of Soviet Artists.

Some artists assert that any theme is good if it is skillfully executed. But this "theory" leads to a portrayal of incidental, noncharacteristic elements, to the ideological impoverishment of art. The choice of subject matter is a matter of great public importance; it is not at all a personal affair of the artist. But unfortunately a number of unions of Soviet artists are still indifferent to the thematic direction of certain artists' work.

A profound study of life is an indispensable condition for successful creative work. However, many artists rarely visit enterprises, collective farms or construction projects. As a result their work is done without a knowledge of life and distorts or impoverishes the depiction of Soviet man. This is seen in pictures by V. Mosesov, G. Solovyeva, I. Fateyeva, O. Tatevosyan, Ye. Moiseyenko, N. Voronov, F. Doroshevich and Ye. Zaitsev.

The 1951 all-Union art exhibit showed that our art weakly reflects many important aspects of Soviet life, or else does not reflect it at all. Some artists' works are intolerably stereotyped and deal with the same theme over and over.

The harmful "no-conflict" theory in dramaturgy is also expressed in artists' works, especially those dealing with everyday life or satirical themes.

Serious attention must be given to political posters. Posters now appearing do not deal with many important events in our domestic and international life. The tasks of building communism and the successes in developing the U.S.S.R. national economy are weakly depicted; socialist competition is inadequately propagandized; experience of leading workers and farmers is unsatisfactorily popularized; the role of the Soviet Union in the fight for peace is weakly illuminated. We have very few satirical posters.

The lack of genuine Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism in the Union of Soviet Artists and the lack of strictness on the part of officials of publishing houses explain the lowering of

* [For an article on poor training of journalists see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 42, pp. 10-11.]

the quality of posters by leading poster artists such as A. Kokorekin, L. Golovanov, V. Govorkov, M. Solovyev and such well-known masters of photo-posters as V. Koretsky and B. Berezovsky.

The backwardness of certain kinds of art is due to a large extent to the lack of broad creative discussions of new works, to a weakness of art criticism.

It is necessary to give particular attention to the Marxist-Leninist education of artists, to the creation of conditions for a profound study of all realistic art, for the mastery of the rich experience of the greatest Soviet artists.

Press and Publishing

THE EDITOR'S MAIL. (Sovetskaya Belorussia [Soviet Belorussia, Minsk, daily organ of Belorussian Communist Party and government], June 5, p. 4. Complete text:) Letters received during the past week have dealt with a variety of subjects. Comrades inform the editorial board of the course of final studies in the Party and Young Communist League education network and report their production and agricultural successes.

Several letters were received on the work of rural cultural-enlightenment institutions. Comrades Lasovsky and Antipenko of Mogilev Province write of the good work of Beresovskaya Reading Room, in whose lecture hall 40 lectures and reports have already been delivered this year. Reading room aktiv members hold daily talks with field work brigades and in the livestock sections, and help issue campaign leaflets and bulletins. The reading room library has 1800 literary, political and agricultural volumes and is used by 800 persons, of whom about 400 are collective farmers. Comrade Konopatin reports that the reading rooms of the Peskovsky and Olshevo Village Soviets in Bereza District, Brest Province, are doing much work among the people.

Comrades Nosko, Sologub and Garakh write of crop tending.

The replies, of which 160 were received during the week, are on measures adopted in accord with the working people's letters. In reply to a letter from Comrade Lopatin on faulty newspaper and letter delivery in the village of Lipki, Minsk District, published in the newspaper May 8, the Belorussian Republic Ministry of Communications has informed the newspaper that measures have been taken. Newspapers and magazines are now being delivered correctly. Mail carrier Lyashevich, who made the faulty deliveries, has been severely reprimanded. The director of the Krasnoye Urochishche Communications Division has been ordered to intensify control over the mail carriers' work.

Working people's letters have not been accepted everywhere in the proper spirit, however. In April our newspaper published Comrade Naumenko's letter on the intolerably slow rate of construction of the Zhlobin Rope Factory. The letter stated that Chief Industrial Construction Administration officials were paying little attention to this project. Comrade Kamensky, Director of the Chief Industrial Construction Administration, has reported that Comrade Markin, the administration's chief engineer, has visited the project and that steps have been taken. But, as is obvious from letters to the newspaper, there have been no real changes at the project. Comrade Sukholet, Director of Construction Administration No. 1, never shows up at the building site, and has done nothing to speed the work.

Two hundred fifty-four letters were received during the week, fifty-five of which were published in the newspaper.

THE EDITOR'S MAIL. (Sovetskaya Belorussia [Soviet Belorussia, Minsk, daily organ of Belorussian Communist Party and government], June 24, p. 4. 350 words. Condensed text:) The editors are receiving letters in which the working people express their profound indignation over the bloody deeds of the American aggressors on Koje Island. In particular, such letters have been sent by Comrades Pakhomov, Pankov, Kostrov and others. Comrade Semyonov, employed at the Gomel Farm Machinery Plant, expresses in a letter to the editor his angry protest at the arrest of Jacques Duclos and André Stil. Letters from Comrades Chivel and Novakovsky, Belorussian soldiers, describe their successes in military and political training and call on workers in the socialist fields to fulfill honorably the pledges made in their letter to the great Stalin. ...

In response to a letter on irregularities in the treatment of visitors to the Frunze Borough Housing Construction Administration in Minsk the editors have been informed that the borough Soviet executive committee has administered a strict warning to Comrade Sharkovsky, director of the borough housing construction administration, on organizing the treatment of visitors. ... In response to a letter from Comrade Igorin the Pinsk Province Public Education Department has reported that measures have been adopted to eliminate shortcomings in preparing schools in Zhabchitsy District for the new school year. ...

Two hundred eighty-four letters, 60 of which were published, were received during the past week.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

JUNE 25—JULY 1, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

In the Security Council [American proposal to investigate germ warfare charges discussed], Pr-Izv 25/4-300. In U.N. Security Council [Decision to discuss American proposal to investigate germ war accusations], Pr-Izv 26/4-300. International review: Forbid germ weapons! [by calling for ratification of Geneva protocol], by V. Korionov, Pr 26/3-1100. Telegrams from G. Gheorghiu-Dej to chairman of Security Council [demanding that U.N. appeal to all nations to ratify Geneva protocol prohibiting germ warfare], Pr 27/3-450; under heading Telegram from Chairman of Rumanian Council of Ministers G. Gheorghiu-Dej to Chairman of Security Council Ya. A. Malik, Izv 27/3-450. In U.N. Security Council [Discussion of Soviet proposal that Security Council call upon all states to ratify Geneva Convention banning germ and chemical weapons], Pr 27/4-450, Izv 27/3-750. June 26 session of Security Council [Soviet resolution rejected], Izv 27/4-225. Speech by Ya. A. Malik—At June 25 session of Security Council [On Soviet resolution calling for ratification of Geneva protocol forbidding germ warfare], Pr-Izv 28/3-5000. Speech by U.S.S.R. representative Ya. A. Malik in Security Council June 26, 1952, Pr-Izv 29/4-950. International review: On Wall Street's order ["Anglo-American bloc" votes against Soviet resolution calling for ratification of Geneva protocol], Pr 30/3-750. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [Discussion of Soviet proposals to ban atomic weapons and to reduce armaments and armed forces], Pr-Izv 26/3-1100. Speech by Ya. A. Malik—At June 24 session of U.N. Disarmament Commission, Pr-Izv 27/4-2200. Letter from Ya. A. Malik to Acting Secretary-General of U.N. [announcing Soviet support of move to call special General Assembly session on Tunisian question], Pr-Izv 25/4-150. On discussion of Tunisian question in U.N. [Poland and Bolivia support request for special General Assembly session], Pr-Izv 28/4-75. U.S.A. does not want to discuss Tunisian question, Pr 30/4-25.

ATLANTIC PACT

"Down with Adenauer, Ridgway, clear out!" Pr 25/3-200; under heading "Down with Adenauer, Ridgway, clear out!"—Protests in Western Germany against Gen. Ridgway's arrival, Izv 25/4-200. German people protest Ridgway's visit to Western Germany, Izv 26/4-175. Protests against Ridgway's arrival in Oslo, Pr 1/4-200; under heading "Plague-general, go home!"—Ridgway arrives in Oslo, Izv 1/4-250. "The Chimera of a 'United Europe'"—On new book by French scholar Bernard Lavergne, reviewed by Yu. Zhukov, Pr 1/3-2000. Book review: Suppressors of freedom and independence of peoples—"The Atlantic Pact—An Instrument of the Warmongers" [Book by A. Leontyev], reviewed by M. Sagatelyan, Izv 1/3-500.

PEACE FRONT

On calling congress of peace partisans from Asian and Pacific countries [Latin American delegations who could not attend preparatory conference express agreement with plans], Pr 27/3-75. Peace demonstration by women in New York, Izv 27/4-300. "We demand an immediate cease fire in Korea"—Visit to Soviet U.N. delegation by delegation of organization American Women for Peace, Pr 28/3-700; under heading Visit to Soviet U.N. delegation by delegation of organization American Women for Peace, Izv 28/3-700. On eve of special session of World Peace Council, Pr 1/3-225, Izv 1/4-225. (Editorial)—The struggle of the working class against the policy of fascism and war, Izv 1/1-1300.

FAR EAST

U.S.A. is creating aggressive Pacific pact [On UP report of forthcoming Honolulu conference of Acheson and Foreign Ministers of Australia and New Zealand], Pr-Izv 1/4-100.

China.—Achievements by Chungking smelters [Production above plan], Pr 25/1-150. Delegation of Chinese peasants visit Azerbaidzhan, Pr 25/4-100. With aid of Soviet specialists [Soviet scientist working in China invents new ways to make paper from straw], Pr 26/1-150. Among Chinese railroad workers, by S. Soltanov, Izv 26/3-900. All-Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Society [organized], Pr 30/1-400. In new Fushun, by Staff Correspondent I. Vysokov, Pr 30/3-1200. Party study for administrative personnel, Pr 1/1-200.

India.—Violence against starving people in Calcutta [Police fire on "hunger march"—Paris dateline], Pr 25/3-75. Statement by General Secretary of Indian Communist Party [expressing solidarity with Korean people on second anniversary of Korean war], Pr 27/4-300.

Indo-China.—On international themes: American-French compact [for cooperation in fighting Indo-Chinese], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 29/3-850.

Japan.—International review: Growing struggle of Japanese people [against American occupiers], by V. Korionov, Pr 26/3-900. National peace campaign in Japan, Pr 26/4-100. On international themes: Failure of Shigemitsu and his American inspirers, by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 29/3-600. Road to national liberation—Appeal by Japanese Communist Party [marking 30th anniversary of its formation], Pr 30/4-450.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 25/4-50; Pr-Izv 26/4-50; Pr-Izv 27/4-100; Pr-Izv 28/4-150; Pr-Izv 29/4-150; Pr 30/4-100; Pr-Izv 1/4-100. Korean truce talks, Pr 25/4-450; Pr 30/4-100. Statement by Gen. Nam Il, Izv 26/4-650. Korean truce talks—Statement by Gen. Nam Il, Pr-Izv 27/4-500. Americans delay truce talks, Pr 30/4-300. Hsinhua on Korean truce talks, Pr 1/4-800, Izv 1/4-550. American aggressors cannot conceal their crimes on Koje Island—Article in Chinese newspaper Jen Min Jih Pao on maneuvers of U.S. government [to have "neutral countries" investigate Koje Island situation], Pr 26/4-800; under heading Newspaper Jen Min Jih Pao unmasks Truman's maneuvers, Izv 26/4-800. Pamphlet on atrocities by American interventionists on Koje Island [published in Vienna], Pr 27/4-150.

Barbarous raids by American aircraft in North Korea [Bombing of hydroelectric stations on the Yalu], Pr-Izv 26/4-150. Statement by Nehru on bombing of hydroelectric stations on Yalu River by American aircraft, Pr-Izv 27/4-75. Hsinhua on bombing of power plants on Yalu River, Pr-Izv 29/4-600. Korean Central Telegraph Agency on barbaric American bombings [of Yalu power plants], Pr 30/4-450.

French democratic public revolted by American aggressors' barbaric acts in Korea, Pr 27/4-200, Izv 27/4-250. World public opinion protests barbaric American bombings in Korea [Reports from United States, Britain, Austria and Denmark], Pr 28/4-800. Wall Street does not want to end the Korean war—Article by William Foster on bombing of Yalu River hydroelectric stations, Izv 28/4-450. Statement by Nehru on war in Korea [India does not support military operations in Korea, desires end to the war; concerned that actions taken on battlefield without proper consultation may have detrimental effect on U.N. and peace], Pr-Izv 29/4-300. World public opinion protests barbaric American bombings in Korea [Reports from Chinese People's Republic, Korean People's Democratic Republic, United States, Britain and India], Pr 29/4-850. Korean people protest American provocations [Bombing of Yalu River power plants], Izv 29/4-150. International review: Instructive debates [British protest American bombing of Yalu River power plants without consultation], by Ya. Viktorov, Pr 30/3-1300. "End Korean war immediately!" [Meeting in London], Pr 30/4-250. World public opinion protests barbaric American bombings in Korea [Reports from Korean People's Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, India and Japan], Pr 1/4-550; under heading Peoples of the world protest new atrocities by American aggressors, Izv 1/4-550.

Second anniversary of Korean people's struggle against American aggressors, Pr 25/4-100; under heading Korean people mark second anniversary of struggle against American aggressors, Izv 25/4-100. Chinese press on second anniversary of Korean people's heroic struggle, Pr-Izv 25/4-350. (Editorial)—Peace Day [celebrated on second anniversary of Korean war], Pr 25/1-1300. In defense of peace [Observance of Peace Day in Soviet Union], Pr 25/1-300. The Korean people struggle for a just cause! —by Kim Du-Bon, Chairman of Presidium of Supreme National Assembly of Korean People's Democratic Republic, Pr 25/2,3-3000. (Editorial)—International solidarity with heroic Korean people, Izv 25/1-1200. The Korean people are invincible! by Arkady Perventsev, Izv 25/3-1900. Peace Day [in Soviet Union], Pr 26/2-200, Izv 26/1-150. The Chinese people will always help the fraternal Korean people—Message of greeting from democratic parties and organizations in China to Korean people, Pr-Izv 26/4-350. Meeting in London for ending Korean

war, Pr-Izv 26/4-150. Evening dedicated to Korea [Moscow], Pr 26/2-125. Peace Day abroad [Reports from China, Poland and Hungary], Pr 26/3-550. Peace Day [Reports from Chinese People's Republic, Finland and Austria], Izv 26/4-550. Peace Day—Working people of all countries declare solidarity with heroic Korean people [Reports from Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Japan, the U.S.A., India and Denmark], Pr 27/3-1500. The Daily Compass on second anniversary of Korean war, Izv 29/3-400.

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"M. I. Kutuzov" collection of documents [First volume published], Pr 29/2-225.

CITIES

J. V. Stalin Prospect [30 new buildings built on Leningrad street], Pr 25/1-200. Apartment houses for working people [built in Ufa], Izv 25/1-150. More care for city's needs [Chardzhou City Soviet neglects housing construction and city planning], by Staff Correspondent G. Vasilyev, Izv 25/2-600. Improvement of Enthusiasts' Chaussee [Moscow], Pr 26/2-275. Letter to the editor: Story of a faulty building [State inspection commission approves unfinished apartment house], by Ministry of Inland Shipping Official G. Shtele, Pr 27/2-450. In a rebuilt city [Nesterov, Lvov Province], by Staff Correspondent V. Vukovich, Izv 27/2-225. Landscaping in Magnitogorsk [1300 trees and 15,000 shrubs planted], Izv 27/2-150. Lumberjacks' settlements in the taiga [New housing and cultural and recreation facilities], Pr 28/2-225. In Lisichansk [Old coal mining town thrives under Soviet regime], by Staff Correspondent M. Borobyev, Izv 29/2-225. New construction projects in ancient city [Apartment houses in Gorky], Pr 1/2-150. Tall buildings [under construction in Moscow], by V. Lebedinskaya, Izv 1/1-650.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Award to Prof. B. S. Preobrazhensky, Member of U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences [for services in field of medicine], Pr-Izv 29/1. (Feuilleton)—Propped-up authority [Nurse is unjustly dismissed by chief of city health department, but he is supported by district trade union chairman and court because of his position], by B. Shelepenkov and A. Kolchinsky, Izv 29/2-800. (Obituary)—Academician N. D. Strazhesko [Life sketch of physician, submitted by U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Academy of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health and Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences], Izv 1/4-250. Nikolai Dmitriyevich Strazhesko [Presidium of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Division of Biological

Sciences announce death], Pr 28/4-25.

Vacations for textile workers [Workers from Yaroslavl go to rest homes and resorts], Izv 25/1-125. Tourists from South Urals [visit Lake Ilmen and other resorts], Izv 25/1-100. Summer vacations for Lithuanian working people [at rest homes on Baltic coast and in Crimea, Caucasus, Moldavia and Transcarpathia], Pr 30/1-200. Children's sanatoriums in Georgia [20 in operation in 1952], Pr 1/2-125. Summer vacations for steelworkers [Magnitogorsk workers go to many resorts], Izv 1/1-50.

CULTURE

Lectures in villages [Georgian Republic Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge sponsored 2000 rural lectures in past few months], Izv 25/1-150. (Editorial)—Culture centers in collective farm countryside, Izv 27/1-1300. (Editorial)—For new achievements in cultural construction, Pr 29/1-1300. Village clubs [89 libraries to open in Penza Province in 1952], Pr 30/1-75.

SCIENCE

(Advertisement)—U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences announces admissions open to its research institutions], Izv 25/4-250. New data on M. V. Lomonosov [show he prepared reflector telescope with 40-foot tube], Pr 27/2-350. Expeditions by scientists [study soil and vegetation in Voronezh, Orel and Tambov Provinces], Izv 29/1-125. Science in the multinational land of Soviets, by Academician A. Nesmeyanov, President of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Izv 29/2, 3-2900. Discussion of problems of psychology [sponsored in Moscow by Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences], Pr 1/2-175. All-Soviet meeting on problems of psychology, Izv 1/1-100.

EDUCATION

New textbooks for Lithuanian schools [1,903,000 copies of 112 titles to be printed before school year begins], Pr 25/1-100. An unassuming man [Village teacher in Altai Territory helps students and other teachers by his understanding], by Special Correspondent Yu. Filonovich, Izv 25/2-2000. New buildings for higher educational institutions [Belorussia], Pr 26/2-200. Examinations end in schools of Russian Republic, Izv 26/4-75. Faculty of journalism at Moscow University [to open in 1952-1953 academic year], Pr 27/2-125, Izv 27/4-75. Evening for Moscow students [Meeting of students from higher educational instututions in Moscow], Pr 29/1-175; under heading Results of academic year, Izv 29/1-175. New schools [built in Kuibyshev Province], Pr 30/1-75. New detachment of young specialists [1500 graduated from M. V. Lomonosov State University in Moscow], Izv 1/1-125.

THE ARTS

Moldavian folk talents [Choral, dance and drama groups' festival in Kishinev], Pr 25/1-200. Review of folk talents [Choral, dance, drama and music groups perform in Riga], by Staff Correspondent N. Churakov, Izv 28/2-150. On certain shortcomings in work of Union of Soviet Artists, by Corresponding Member of U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts P. Syosyev, Izv 1/3-950. New documentary feature film, Pr 25/4-100; under heading "Through India"—New documentary feature film, Izv 25/4-75.

Collective farm symphony orchestra [Lvov Province], Pr 27/2-275. Revival of opera "Into the Storm" [by T. Khrennikov, at K. S. Stanislavsky and V. I. Nemirovich-Danchenko Music Theater], Pr 28/4-100. "Khovanshchina" on stage of Novosibirsk theater, Pr 30/3-75. Song fests [Omsk], Pr 1/2-125. Zotova sisters' vocal quintet [gives concerts in Penza Province], Izv 1/3-150.

"The High Wave"—Premiere at A. S. Pushkin Academic Theater of Drama in Leningrad [Play by G. Nikolayeva and S. Radzinsky, based on Nikolayeva's novel "The Harvest"], Izv 27/4-75. Theaters on tour in capital [Theaters from Kazan and Leningrad to play in Moscow], Pr 30/3-75. Theater program, Pr 25/4-150, Izv 25/4-75; Pr 26/4-150, Izv 26/4-75; Pr 27/4-75, Izv 27/4-50; Pr 28/4-100, Izv 28/4-75; Pr 30/4-50; Pr 1/4-50.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

In the native language [5,000,000 copies of 379 books published in Kazakhstan in one year], by V. Biryukov, Izv 26/1-550. Follow-up: "Valuable initiative not supported" [Tambov Province Party Committee takes steps to improve work of Tambovskaya pravda (Tambov Truth)], Pr 27/2-200. Review of the press: Forgotten theme [Osh Province newspaper Leninsky put (Leninist Way) fails to mention ideological education of women in editorial on International Women's Day], Pr 30/2-700. Follow-up: "For higher quality of books on Party work experience" [Tula Province Party Committee takes steps to improve work of province publishing house], Pr 1/2-250. [Contents of] No. 13 of magazine News, Pr-Izv 1/4-200.

RADIO—TV

Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr-Izv 25/4-200; Pr 26/4-225, Izv 26/4-200 [includes two television programs each]; Pr-Izv 27/4-125 [two each]; Pr 28/4-100, Izv 28/4-200 [two]; Pr 30/4-200 [two]; Pr-Izv 1/4-125 [two each].

SPORTS

Field day for Moscow school children, Izv 26/4-25. Sharpshooting match [Moscow], Izv 27/4-75; Pr 1/4-175; Moscow-Kharkov-Moscow bicycle race, Izv 29/4-100; Pr 30/4-200; Pr 1/4-125. "Moscow Tennis Cup" [awarded Rumanian exhibition soccer match, Pr 25/4-350, Izv 25/4-250; Pr 29/4-150, Izv 29/4-200. Soccer matches, Pr 26/4-75, Izv 26/4-125. For U.S.S.R. soccer championship 125. For U.S.S.R. soccer championship [Tournament planned], Pr 1/4-150.

MISCELLANY

(Editorial)—Heroes and creators of a new life [Achievements of the new Soviet man], Izv 26/1-1300. Wild life preserves in Ukraine [180,000 members of Ukraine Society of Hunters and Fishermen help save wildlife], by Staff Correspondent P. Filimonov, Izv 29/2-200. Young province thrives [Transcarpathia], Pr 30/2-200. Excursions through the country [Kamchatka teachers tour Soviet Union], Pr 30/4-50. Monument to Belorussian partisans [Obelisk erected in Molodechno Province], Pr 1/2-200. (Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners [Five each], Pr 25/1; Pr-Izv 26/1; Pr-Izv 29/1; Pr-Izv 1/1. Readers report [Two items], Izv 25/2-100; [Three], Izv 26/2-125; [Four], Izv 27/2-150; Izv 28/2-125; [Two], Izv 1/2-100.

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book]. bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.